Hawaiian Gazette.

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—I. HOPP & CO.—I. HOPP & Co.—

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

When the Senate met yesterday morning there was but one question, What will be done in joint session? Every one said, "Oh, that goes over;" and the answer was invariably, "Well, I'll bet it don't!"

But it did. There was a political hen on and a forecast had already been made that there would be lots of talk and an adjournment.

There was a rumor early in the day that pressure was being brought to bear upon the Executive, or would be by prominent Senators later, to secure an extension of the present session thirty days. After the adjournment of the joint session of Senate and House of Representatives the rumor was fully credited.

On the other hand, there is the positive assertion that Governor Dole yesterday refused to grant further time and that the present session will lapse at the close of the legal term.

The clerk read the passage of House bill No. 23 relating to incomes. Mr. C. Brown said that no copy of the bill had been transmitted to the Senate. Upon motion the bill was read by title and fixed for the order of the day upon next Wednesday.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Kaiue, president of the Senate, presented the following petition:

At a meeting held at the Wailuku court house on April 18, 1901, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered forwarded to the representatives of this district in both Houses of the Legislature. A committee of two, consisting of Messrs. C. L. Kookoo and S. E. Kaleikau, were appointed to accompany the resolution:

Whereas, the County bill is now pending before the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; and,

Whereas, it is proposed to make the town of Lahaina the county seat of the county comprising the Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe; and,

Wherefore we, citizens and residents of the District of Wailuku, in meeeting assembled, deem it an injustice to the residents of Wailuku, Makawao and Hana to make the town of Lahaina the county seat of said county; and,

Whereas, we believe that the town of Wailuku, by reason of its central location, close proximity to a sea port and larger number of inhabitants, is by right entitled to be given preference as a county seat; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we are unanimously in favor of having the said bill amended by substituting the town of Wailuku as such proposed county seat; and be it further

Resolved, That we request our representatives in the Territorial Legislature to further these our views to the fullest extent; be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, signed by the chairman and secretary of this meeting, be forwarded to our representatives in both branches of the Legislature.

The petition was referred to committee.

Mr. White gave notice of a bill to be introduced providing for an official reporter of the various courts of Hawaii. Read by title under suspension of the rules and sent to committee.

Mr. White reported on Senate bills 8, 11 and 18 which were ordered typewritten and set for next Wednesday.

Mr. Baldwin also reported upon Senate bill 82, which the committee recommended be laid upon the table, and House bill No. 62 which was recommended with several amendments. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Mr. Kanuha presented a long report which occupied the interpreters over ten minutes, upon an act to create and maintain an agricultural model farm and the management thereof. The majority of the committee recommended that the bill be passed after numerous amendments which were specified and held by the committee to be important considering the effort to develop agricultural pursuits in Hawaii.

Mr. Baldwin said he approved of the bill as amended; te thought that an agricultural school should be established as soon as possible and the sooner the better for the youth of the country. His opinion was that the $30,000 proposed was the least that should be set apart for the work. He did not however, entirely agree that Olaa, Hawaii, was the best place for locating the school and, in fact he was in doubt if Olaa was the place for an experimental school of this sort. He thought that such a school should be located in a more favorable position. As it was to deal with the local products of the Hawaiian Islands. He thought that Olaa had not yet become the central industrial point of the islands from an industrial standpoint. While he favored the establishment of the school he did not think Olaa was the best place.

Mr. Russel said he thought the committee should be instructed to report on next Wednesday when the bill came up. He thought the present action of the Senate was largely experimental and that the present action might conflict with the plans of the central government at Washington which had already established an experimental station here, near the city of Honolulu.

Upon motion it was ordered that the committee to whom the matter was referred be instructed to report on next Wednesday.

At this point the Senate adjourned to the floor of the House of Representatives to meet that body in joint session.

The President of the Senate announced that the time had arrived for another joint session of the houses and he ordered that the roll be called.



AMBUSHED SENATE AWAITS THE COUNTY BILL.

Mr. Emmeluth was the only member absent.

Mr. Kaohi moved that the chaplain be authorized to ask God's blessing upon the joint session, as he feared that the prayers put forth in the morning would not reach that far.

The motion carried.

Senator White moved a postponement.

Senator C. Brown said that one resolution was already up before the joint session and that this should be disposed of before further business was done.

Representative Mahoe moved that the joint resolution be read authorizing he present meeting.

After considerable debate Representative Mossman moved a recess to 1:30 p. m. which was carried.

When the Senate and House met in the afternoon—or attempted to meet—it was discovered by a keen-eyed homeruler that Mr. Emmeluth, together with his hand glass was absent. For a moment this announcement made a ripple when it was declared by a long homeruler in a black coat that the rest of the opposition to the present prosperity of Hawaii would not "play ball" until "Papa Emmeluth" marked "one" for the home rule party. At this point somebody from Hilo said Emmeluth was a "bigger man than old Grant" and the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to bring the delinquent plumber in. While the sergeant was sending bicycles for Representative Emmeluth that gentleman reported and explained that he considered a hearty luncheon of more importance than any joint session work and the President at once called the house to order.

The resolution was then called but before it could be put Mr. Kanuha moved that an adjournment be taken to the 58th day of the session.

Mr. Kalauokalani said he wished the house to remember that the motion or resolution for adjournment was due to the fact that Mr. J. T. Brown was not and could not be present. He admitted that Mr. J. T. Brown should be present and deplored the fact he was not. He stated that Mr. Brown had made every effort to be present and he held that under the circumstances he should be excused.

Mr. C. Brown said there was a former resolution which should be disposed of before anything further was done. If action was now taken it would affect the legality of the session.

Mr. White said that the day was coming when the question would come up; but he preferred that the Senate should decide the matter now. Delays were dangerous. "Do not think this is a small matter," said the senator; "it is most important. I think that now is the time for business."

Mr. Achi strongly opposed the delay of the matter on account of the absence of Senator J. T. Brown.

Mr. R. Prendergast said that he was also opposed to a delay. If Mr. J. T. Brown was not well enough to be present that was no reason why the Senate and House should defer action.

Mr. Aylett, the straight Republican of the House, said he was sorry if the joint session was forced to act, but that in his opinion, act they must.

Adjourned.

When the Senate reconvened Mr. Achi brought up the bill on taxes, under unfinished business, which he claimed should be placed upon the order of the day.

House Bill 101, for three judges on the circuit, passed third reading.

In relation thereto Mr. Carter said he had had two suits up for two years, which were of great importance, and that while he had a personal interest in the bill, he did not wish it thought that this would influence his disposition in the matter.

The previous question was here moved, and two other bills were set over.

Bill 58, to provide for the priority of claims in the foreclosure of chattel mortgages was brought up.

Mr. Baldwin said that he regretted that Mr. J. T. Brown could not be present, and he thought the bill should go over until that gentleman was present.

House Bill 57 was called.

Mr. Carter said that he did not know why Senator Baldwin had opposed him. He did not believe that upon general principles Wailuku and Hilo should be compared, although there had already been more comparisons made by Senators present.

The House bill referring to the publication of the laws passed third reading.

Senate Bill 74, relating to awa, was brought up.

Considerable discussion took place upon this bill, which was again referred.

House Bill 19, relating to the sale of alcohol, was branded by Senator Russel as a bill entirely devoid of sense; he did not think he overstepped the bounds. Firms in Honolulu had imported an article which could not pass muster. As a master of science he protested against such importation, which placed a tax upon the sick man.

Mr. Carter spoke strongly in favor of the bill, which passed, 8 to 6.

At this point Mr. White again brought up the report of the committee on expenditures, which caused yesterday's fight.

A motion to adjourn was at once made by Mr. C. Brown.

Mr. Baldwin said that while he was not in favor of passing the bills, he did not think the printing committee should be forced.

Carter urged that his motion to adjourn should be taken up.

Mr. Carter said that if things went on as they were, and as members had threatened to resign, he thought everybody had better resign, and in the meantime, they had better discuss the question.

Mr. C. Brown gave notice of an Act relating to Hawaii received from Washington.

Mr. Kalauokalani moved that the county bill be passed by title. Lost.

At this point Mr. Achi attempted to introduce a resolution which was lost in a general motion for adjournment—4:25 p. m.

His good wife: Gilbert—"I believe in a man being the master of the house. He should have the say in everything." Mason—"How about the naming of that baby of yours?" Gilbert—"My wife gave way to me in a very proper and wifely manner. She said she did not care what name I gave the little fellow, so long as it was Henry. So, that's the name I gave him. You know I felt, after the hearty manner in which she deferred to me, I ought to yield a single point merely out of appreciation to her humility."—Boston Transcript.

HOUSE DEBATED GAMBLING BILL

Fifty-first Day — One hundred and sixteen bills introduced; twenty-four sent up for signature.

Despite the interruption of the joint session the House managed to pass a good many bills yesterday. Senate bill 83, regulating tailoring and dressmaking, with regard to the licensing of these trades came up from the Senate and met with considerable disfavor from many of the members. Emmeluth dropped into poetry and quoted from Hood's "Song of the Shirt." The honorable gentleman was up in arms and declared his intention of fighting the bill to a finish as a tax on labor was proposed. The bill was then read through and Beckley moved its rejection stating that the $25 annual license would soon force the poor man to betake himself to the old time malo.

The vote was fourteen ayes to thirteen noes and the measure was declared rejected. A message from the Senate stated that the dog tax bill had passed over the Governor's veto by a vote of 11 to 4 and that the anti-vaccination veto was sustained 9-6.

A petition from the Chamber of Commerce asking for an extension of fire limits and stating that the same was greatly needed was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A resolution that $4500 be appropriated for street improvements in Honolulu was introduced by Aylett.

Beckley brought in a concurrent resolution petitioning Congress to alter the section of the Organic Act in order that a change might be made in the judicial system. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Haaheo asked for the report of the Leper Settlement Committee now long overdue and Beckley, as chairman, stated that the report would be handed in as soon as a mutual understanding with the Senate had been arrived at.

Chairs having been placed in anticipation of the joint session, the house adjourned until the arrival of the Senators.

The afternoon session came to order at 2:20, the House promptly settling down to business. Senate Bill 32 was called, but Makekau broke up the regular order of things to bring in some Board of Health letters, which were referred to the committee having the Board of Health resolution in charge.

Prendergast, the prolific, wanted the rules suspended while he introduced yet another measure, this time to extend Pauahi street from Fort to Union street.

Robertson had a strenuous objection against any more bills being brought in at this late hour. He added that he understood that only $4,000 was left out of the $45,000 appropriation for the Legislature, and moved the rejection of the bill.

Prendergast moved that the bill pass its first reading, and had his own way.

Ahulii gave notice of a bill to amend sections 917, 920 and 922-925 of the Penal Laws of 1897, relating to vaccinations, and to prohibit the Board of Health from making any rules or regulations whereby children may be vaccinated. Several resolutions were introduced relative to street amendments, which were tabled, to be considered later with the appropriation bill.

Kumulae asked for the raising of the committee report on bill 14 from the table. Prendergast said something that apparently was not worth translating. Makekau remarked that the bill was not the order of the day. Kumulae objected that it was an important measure, nevertheless, and made a motion for its second reading, the motion carrying.

House Bill 14, prohibiting the condemnation without compensation of property by the Board of Health was reported upon. The committee found the bill illogical, badly drawn up, and trespassing on ground already covered by bill 66, and therefore were against its passage.

Kumulae, the introducer, didn't like this at all, and moved to reject the report of the committee, as it was not in accord with the spirit of the community. Hawaiians having now the right to prevent the Board of Health from burning up property without compensation, he thought it was only right to pass the measure, no direct provision having been made in bill 66 for a similar measure.

Paele, a member of the committee echoed the sentiments of the report.

Kumulae, fingering bill 66, excitedly wanted to ask Paele what part of bill 66 prohibited the board from burning up, and would not give Paele a chance to say six consecutive words without an interruption. Beckley also tried to talk, but was hardly given a chance.

Dickey stopped the flow of Kumulae's language by a point of order, and Beckley's speech was translated and proved to be a statement that the essence of bill 14 would be brought in tomorrow in another report. On motion of Mahoe the report was tabled for consideration with the bill.

The rules were suspended for Makekau, who attempted to speak, but Kumulae again jumped up. Prendergast and several others chattered in Hawaiian without interpretation.

Emmeluth moved that House Bill 99, regulating the employment of labor on the public works be read section by section.

On motion of Prendergast House Bill 94 was brought up and referred to the committee on public lands. The bill provides for an extension of Liliha street.

Monsarrat requested that the clerk cease putting up an order for the day, as it seemed unnecessary. Makekau concurred.

Emmeluth (with frequent smashing of his fist on the desk)—"M." Speaker, bills 99, 100 and 101 are directly on the platform of the Home Rule party, and I want to see them read for the second time, if I do nothing else. I want to give the native Hawaiian a chance to do an honest day's work."

Makekau suggested that these bills be placed on the order of the day.

Ewaliko and Makekau then held an uninterrupted conversation in Hawaiian. Akina pounded again and again, while Prendergast and others refused to listen to the gavel.

House Bill 111, providing for the relief of Antone Serrao, who was burned out by the Board of Health, was referred to committee.

House Bill 112, relating to the laws of 1898, on vehicles, tires and wheels, was dismissed. Prendergast said that the bill was illegal, and Makekau retorted that he could draw a bill as well as the committee on judiciary. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

The cremation bill was then introduced, containing some extraordinary wording to the effect that all persons or members of deceased's family wishing to be cremated should apply by writing for the privilege; also, that anybody who had the temerity to be cremated without giving such notice, should be subject to an imprisonment of not less than six months, or more than one year.

Monsarrat moved that the bill pass second reading, and Robinson suggested that the introducer be instructed never to draw such a bill again. The measure passed its second reading. The motion to typewrite the bill was proposed by Prendergast and carried.

House Bill 114, providing for claims of those imprisoned in 1895 was referred to the committee on judiciary.

House Bill 116, relating to vehicles and drivers, was referred to the committee on military.

House Bill 95, to maintain an electric railway in Hilo, passed second reading.

Emmeluth—"Mr. Speaker, now give the people a show, and read bill 99, section by section."

The motion carried, and the sections relating to the employment of none but American citizens on public works, working eight hours a day, were passed.

The reading of a section providing that in cases of violation a $10 fine should be inflicted for each laborer wrongfully employed, provoked Kumulae and Prendergast to a shameful waste of time. Kumulae wanted to make it $100, and Prendergast rebuked him, insinuating that Kumulae was thick-headed, to say the least of it. Kumulae, emulating the brook, went on, under the idea that the men were to pay the fine, not the contractor. Makekau turned on his talking tap once more and helped to sit on the hapless Kumulae, who subdued but unconvinced sat in indignant silence.

House Bill 99, to regulate the employment of laborers, came up once more, and passed its second reading.

House bill 100, defining a day's legal work as eight hours, passed its second reading, Dickey trying to make the proviso that they should work eight hours unless they had a stomach ache.

Beckley had now relieved Akina.

House Bill 101, on the qualifications of persons elected or appointed to public office, contained a provision for a sixty days' lapse of time before the Act took effect, in order that due notice might be given to those now in office and unqualified. The measure was placed on order of business for today, passing its second reading.

Senate Bill 32, defining the Territorial seal described in heraldic language, was read, but was untranslated for good and sufficient reasons. The members of the House experienced some difficulty in understanding the meaning of a sinister Goddess of Liberty, and the terms, "three mullets azure, maiden hair ascendant, murrey, or etc."

The words "Territorial banner" were changed to the "late Hawaiian banner" on the motion of Emmeluth.

The bill as amended, passed its third reading, 24-1.

Prendergast started a conversation in Hawaiian during counting of the ayes, and Makekau moved to adjourn until 7:30. The motion was lost.

Senate Bill 13, relating to gross cheat and providing a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment, came up. Mossman proposed to make the amount $100, saying the law would go against the poor man. Kelilkon yawned audibly three times, and the ayes and noes were taken, resulting in passing the bill, 22-3. A recess until 7:30 was then taken.

THE EVENING SESSION.

It was five minutes of eight before the House convened for the evening session, and a good many vacant chairs showed the dislike of several of the members to work overtime. Beckley was in the chair. House Bill 71, relating to games of chance in which money or other articles of value may be lost or won, came up. The Attorney General's opinion in regard to the meaning of the word lottery is set forth in the bill.

Makekau, the introducer, moved to pass the bill by its second reading, and Dickey moved to indefinitely postpone as the bill was a detriment to youth.

Makekau defended the measure, girding at the rich and pious who preach but do not practice, and claimed the measure would bring in thousands of dollars to the government strong box by way of revenue.

Kelilkea talked to the last second of the ten-minute limit, against the measure, contrasting the present government with the baser life of the monarchical epoch. "I am a Christian," said the speaker in a stentorian voice, "elected by Christian voters, and I am against a measure that will cause a man to sell his horse, land, everything, for gambling, and eventually bring his children to starvation."

Emmeluth—"I don't want to take up much time, but I want to point out to the last speaker that living in this Territory can only be made bearable by the laws we make in this Legislature. If this is a wide open town I don't want to conduct business here. I don't see how a member so imbued with religion can introduce such a measure for the sake of revenue. I am not a Christian; I have not seen the inside of a church for twenty years. But this would make the poor man poorer. I am against it first, last and all the time."

Monsarrat—"I would like to ask the honorable member (Makekau) if he knows it to be a fact that the police are receiving bribes from the gamblers?"

Makekau—"No; but rumors are about, and I believe it to be the case, or the game of che fa could be stopped."

Dickey—"I think I ought to say a few words. I am sorry that the Honorable Makekau has expressed such views on gambling. I had a very high opinion of his character, and I am sorry to hear him talk this way. Why did the Organic Act expressly prohibit gambling? It was because it debases the young and takes money away from legitimate trade. The dispensary bill was voted down in the Senate, but if it had been voted first in the lower house, I am sure we should have voted down the saloons.

"When rum was tabued Hawaiians

(Continued on Page 4.)

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TONE R CHINA

WASHINGTON, April 9.—While China is threatened by internecine strife the powers are placing a millstone around her neck in the shape of an indemnity amunting to nearly $500,000,000. This astonishing aggregate of claims filed, equal to one-half of the war indemnity demanded of France by Germany, has caused consternation in official circles there.

It is impossible to obtain an exact estimate of the claims made by each power, for the reason that the dispatch received by Secretary Hay today from Commissioner Rockhill is withheld from publication. It is known, however, that eleven powers have submitted demands for indemnity—Germany, Russia, France, Japan, United States, Italy, Austria, Spain, Holland, Belgium and Portugal. Spain, Holland, Belgium and Portugal landed no men in China and suffered comparatively little damage, yet their claims with those of Italy and Austria, which were represented by 1450 soldiers and fifty-five guns, amount to more than $100,000,000.

Of the great powers, Germany, of course, has the heaviest claim, which amounts to $80,000,000. By reason of the failure of the Manchurian convention, Russia is compelled to submit claims for the destruction of her railroad property. France has submitted a large claim, as her missionaries were slaughtered and their missions destroyed.

Japan is known to have expended $25,000,000 for military expenses, her counselor of legation was killed and the property of her citizens in Tientsin and elsewhere was destroyed. Her military expenses are large by reason of the fact that outside of Russia she sent the largest military force to China—22,573 men. The United States filed a modest claim for $25,000,000.

Understanding the impossibility of China paying such an indemnity Secretary Hay, after the Cabinet meeting today, sent instructions to Rockhill directing him to endeavor to reduce the claims to at least $200,000,000, and $100,000,000, if possible. If it is necessary to accomplish this the United States will reduce its claim to $12,500,00.

ALLEGED INSULT TO ENVOYS.

BERLIN, April 9.—Nothing is known here officially regarding the report that Rockhill, the American special commissioner at Peking, and Sir Ernest M. Satow, the British Minister there, were insulted by German soldiers recently while returning from dinner in sedan chairs, the Chinese bearers of which, as the report alleges, were beaten by the Germans.

Dr. Stuebel, director of the Colonial Department of the German Foreign Office, and at one time German Consul General at Shanghai, who recently went to London on a special commission connected with the question of Chinese indemnity, has returned to Berlin. He reports that negotiations in London regarding the fixing of a modus of Chinese indemnity were successful and resulted in a mutual agreement.

RUSSIA CHANGES TACTICS.

LONDON, April 10.—"Russia has now changed her tactics," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tokio, "and is making desperate efforts to secure not only Japan's neutrality, but her benevolent assistance toward Russia's far Eastern schemes."

A Shanghai special says: The Yangtze Viceroys and Governors have forwarded a memorial to the throne, suggesting certain reforms. These reforms suggest, among other things, that the royal princes and students of good family should travel and study in foreign countries; that the entire army be drilled by western methods; that colleges and schools be extended, and that a standard dollar currency be adopted.

VIEWS OF GERMAN PRESS.

BERLIN, April 9.—The latest phase of the Manchurian question is very differently judged by different sections of the German press. The Freisinnige Zeitung, Herr Richter's organ, says:

"For the moment the situation is eased and the conclusion of peace is hastened, but so far as the future is concerned, the situation is rendered more complicated, for as soon as the allied forces are withdrawn the military superiority of Russia will become overwhelming for China, who will probably then grant Russia better terms than now, when she is upheld by the allies. While war between Russia and Japan is now deferred, their conflicting interests remain regarding North China, and it is probable that war will break out between them soon after peace with China is signed."

The Vossische Zeitung, which sees a Russian diplomatic defeat in Russia's abandonment of the Manchurian convention, says:

"It must have been hard for Count Lamsdorff to instruct the Russia Embassador to that effect, especially since Russia had from the start followed the policy of rendering a diplomatic settlement in Peking as difficult as possible, and of doing everything to stiffen the backbone of China against the allies, particularly in the matter of the withdrawal of the troops from the province of Chihli."

The National Zeitung takes the view of the German Foreign Office.

The Freisinnige Zeitung expresses a hope that at least a portion of the German troops may now be withdrawn from China, adding that otherwise Germany will be completely isolated there. It says the Chinese forts could have been destroyed without waiting for China's consent.

SATISFIES THE GERMANS.

BERLIN, April 9.—Russia's declaration, renouncing a separate agreement with China, gives great satisfaction in Berlin official circles, since it removes all separate negotiations from having further influence on the diplomatic situation at Peking, and the general negotiations can now proceed uninterruptedly. It is said in official circles that it was to be expected that Russia would not withdraw from Manchuria, and now any power proposing a withdrawal must be prepared to attempt to oust her by force.

The controversy between Russia and Japan on the subject of Korea has been conducted with the greatest caution on both sides, showing an earnest wish to avoid a conflict. The Berlin diplomats do not expect a conflict.

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes the following from its Peking correspondent: "M. Mergeling, secretary of the Berlin Legation, has been arrested by German soldiers, who were guarding the Hatumen gate, but it was his own fault, as he refused to obey instructions."

JAPAN SATISFIED.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, today received official advices from the Foreign Office at Tokio, entirely dispelling the alarming reports as to a Russo-Japanese rupture, and showing that the Japanese government accepted the latest declaration of Russia on Manchuria with the same sense of satisfaction that it has been received with in the United States. Mr. Takahira called at the State Department and informed Secretary Hay of the gratifying turn of affairs.

The position of Japan, as now defined in the highest official quarters, is practically the same as that of the United States. A copy of the recent Russian communication was delivered to Japan at the same time it was given to this government. Although the texts differ slightly, they are alike in all material points. The Japanese government now makes known that it accepts this declaration as made in good faith, and, like the United States, it is quite satisfied to leave the Manchurian question in its present status. The assurances given by Russia are of such a character that the Japanese authorities look forward to a course of action which will remove the perplexity and dangers in which the issue has been involved thus far.

As the other powers have already indicated their acceptance of the Russian declaration, the course of Japan removes the last possibility of division and appears to restore the harmonious concert which has thus far obtained in dealing with China.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10, 3 p. m.—The Russian press is abandoning that reserve with which it first discussed the government's declaration on the subject of Manchuria. It now declares that the joy with which the British press greeted China's refusal to sign the Manchurian treaty has merely postponed the signing of a new understanding with China, since the convention would be advantageous to the latter. One paper says:

"Our London friends overlooked the fact that in dissuading the signing of the agreement they did not hasten the evacuation of Manchuria, but strengthened Russia's position."



HARMONY IN HOME RULE RANKS.

BRITISH ENVOY HOOTED IN BERLIN

BERLIN, April 9.—At the reception today of the British special mission to announce the death of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward VII, Emperor William wore a British Admiral's uniform, with the order of the Garter. After the formal ceremonies were over His Majesty conversed affably with each member of the mission and then conducted them to an adjacent room and introduced them to the Empress. The members of the mission are the Emperor's guests while here.

The ceremony of conducting the mission to the palace was imposing. The Emperor sent to fetch them three elaborately ornamented court carriages, with gorgeously liveried coachmen and lackeys. The military department escort of the mission was from the regiment of which the late Queen Victoria was honorary colonel.

The police were much in evidence and kept the streets clear of people a hundred yards above and below the Hotel Bristol and halfway across Unter den Linden. This precaution is said to have been taken to avoid an unusual anti-British demonstration like that of Sunday night, when, upon the arrival of the mission, a number of persons crowded in front of the Hotel Bristol and shouted "Down with England!" "Victory for the Boers!" which caused four or five arrests to be made.

It was the first time in the history of Prussia that such an honor as being escorted to the palace in royal carriages was paid to an embassador. A band of music stationed in the courtyard of the castle played "God Save the King" as the mission entered.

His Majesty received the mission with great ceremony. After the Duke of Abercorn had handed King Edward's autograph letter to the Emperor and the mission had been received in audience by the Empress, the Duke of Abercorn and his party were re-escorted to the Hotel Bristol by the cavalry detachment.

The commissioners did not wholly escape a demonstration of Anglophobism. There were shouts of "Down with the English!" outside of the hotel, in spite of the strong police force on duty in its vicinity.

CUBANS AND THE AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Lieut. Gen. Miles is confident that the Cubans will ultimately accept the Platt amendment defining the relations that shall exist between Cuba and the United States. Gen. Miles and other officials of the War Department lay stress upon the use of the term "substantially as follows" in the preamble to the Platt amendment as incorporated in the Army appropriation law. This law authorizes the President to withdraw from the island so soon as the Government shall have been established under a constitution, which shall define the future relations of the United States. In the phrase "substantially as follows" the administration holds that "substantially" means that while the language employed by the United States may not be used by Cubans, yet they shall incorporate in their constitution the essential points fixed upon by Congress. At the same time the President has some slight latitude which will enable him to use his judgment in passing upon any resolution which the convention is expected finally to adopt.

In discussing the Cuban question Lieut. Gen. Miles, who recently visited Cuba, said today:

"I do not understand that the Cubans have absolutely rejected the Platt amendment. I hope the convention will do nothing rash. While in Cuba I found some opposition to the provisions of the Platt amendment, but I hoped and still hope it will be modified by further consideration. The preamble to the Platt amendment provided that the relation shall be 'substantially' as therein set forth and I believe that the ultimate action of the convention will be in accordance with its terms."

A TESTIMONIAL FROM OLD ENGLAND.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for bronchitis," says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "It saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to bronchitis for over six years, being most of the time confined to her bed. She is now quite well." It is a great pleasure to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be able to publish testimonials of this character. They show that great good is being done, pain and suffering relieved, and valuable lives restored to health and happiness by this remedy. It is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

JAMES J. HILL GETS BURLINGTON

NEW YORK, April 9.—It was definitely stated today that the final details of the Burlington deal had been arranged by James J. Hill and that all that now prevented formal announcement was a reference of the matter to J. Pierpont Morgan upon the arrival of the steamship Teutonic at Queenstown or Liverpool. For a third time apparently the price that Hill and his associates offered for the property has been advanced, and as it now stands, it is understood to include an offer of 4½ per cent collateral trust bonds, issued at $225 for each share of Burlington stock, with an alternative offer to purchase the shares of non-assenting shareholders at a figure somewhat above the present selling price of the stock.

On Friday last in Boston, Hill and his associates were in conference with leading Burlington shareholders until midnight. The offer submitted at that time was rejected because of the demand of the Burlington interests for some increase on the stock. The first point was conceded, however, but the alternative price on the stock was not assented to until today.

The price of Burlington stock was made so high that on Monday, when it was found that offer must be still further advanced, the Union Pacific interests, which had been offered a share in the proposition, withdrew from all further consideration of the matter. What Morgan's opinion will be on the matter still remains to be learned, but as his chief interest is now centered in Erie, it is believed that the high price will be paid. Burlington guaranteed by the Northern Pacific for the benefit of the Erie is, indeed, a strange proposition when calmly considered.

It is understood that both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific will share in issuing the collateral trust bonds, but how this matter is to be arranged could not be learned today. The integrity of Burlington will, of course, not be changed, it continuing in much the same way as the Lake Shore does under the New York Central collateral trust. Burlington shareholders will not be called upon to take any action in the matter. The proposition will, however, have to be submitted to the shareholders of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, and it will require a two-thirds vote of the stock to approve the arrangement. Of course, with Hill's enormous holdings both of Great Northern and Northern Pacific, no apprehension is felt that the plan will not be approved.

Latest Sugar Quotations.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The Western Sugar Refining Company quotes, per pound, in 100-pound bags:

Crushed, 6.05c; powdered, 5.65; candy granulated, 5.65c; dry granulated, 5.55c; confectioners' A, 5.55c; magnolia A, 5.15c; extra C, 5.05c; golden C, 4.95c; barrels, 10c more; half-barrels, 25c more; boxes, 50c more; 50-lb. bags, 10c more. No orders taken for less than 75 barrels or its equivalent. Dominoes, half-barrels, 6.30c; boxes, 6.55c per pound.

PORTO RICANS NOT STARVING

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Gov. Chas. H. Allen of Porto Rico was asked today to make a statement to the Call regarding a petition said to emanate from the workingmen of Porto Rico, asking the President for work and asserting that the inhabitants of the island were at the point of starvation.

"I have not seen the original petition," replied Governor Allen, "but a copy of it came to me by mail this morning from the Secretary of Porto Rico, who said that he understood it was the work of a malcontent who has been consistently opposing the American administration ever since our occupation of the island and that any number of signatures could be added to the petition in the office where it was written. I think it would be comparatively easy to secure signatures to a petition asking for government aid where such aid had been so generously distributed.

"The conditions described in the petition are not truthfully stated. Facts will show that more persons are employed in Porto Rico today than ever before, except when the Government relief work was at its height. The United States Government has already distributed $1,250,000 to workers on the public roads and the Army distributed 32,000,000 pounds of food in the island.

"My San Juan informant is inclined to attribute the present agitation to Munoz Rivera, who has been the leader of the opposition to the American administration. He is the man who compelled his party to indorse Mr. Bryan in the last election.

"Civil government is established in Porto Rico. Much has been accomplished and every day marks fresh progress. If the people can be relieved of their agitators and allowed to work out their own salvation and American capital with the thrift and energy which follow it be directed toward Porto Rico, with the assurance that it will be welcome and given an adequate return, then indeed will come the prosperity and development which every American citizen hopes for every dweller under the American flag."

APOSTLE CANNON NEARING DEATH

MONTEREY, April 9.—After a much better day than he had spent for some time Apostle George Q. Cannon, the noted Mormon who has been critically ill in this city for the past two weeks, suddenly became very much worse last night, and since then has been gradually sinking. At noon today his physicians, Dr. Frederick Clift of Salt Lake City and Dr. Hasford of Alameda, gave up hope and from that time on his death was hourly expected. At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon his son, H. J. Cannon, gave out the statement that Apostle Cannon was yet alive, but was very low. Since then there has been very little change in his condition.

His physicians positively deny the report that Mr. Cannon has any sort of mental affection and say his trouble is complete nervous collapse, which affects the heart action.

The Easter collection at Grace Church, New York, amounted to $100,000.



The morning of life is the time of abundance, profusion, strength, vigor, growth. When the sun begins to sink, when the midday of life is past, then the hair begins to fade and the silvery gray tells of approaching age.

Sunrise or sunset? Which shall your mirror say? If the former, then it is rich and dark hair, long and heavy hair; if the latter, it is short and falling hair, thin and gray hair.

The choice is yours,—for

Ayer's Hair Vigor

always restores color to gray hair, stops falling of the hair, and makes the hair grow long and heavy.

This is something you have been looking for, isn't it? And it is something you can have confidence in, for it is no experiment; people have been using it for half a century. We do not claim it will do everything, but we do claim it is the best hair preparation ever made.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (300 working days) the sum of
Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually.
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.
Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

HOME FOR THE SAILORS

The delayed annual meeting of the Sailors' Home Society was held Saturday morning at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, and after the reading of reports and discussing routine matters, the board of trustees elected the following officers: President, W. F. Allen; vice president, John Ena; secretary, F. A. Schaefer; treasurer, E. F. Bishop.

Trustees for the term ending December 31, 1903, were re-elected as follows: E. F. Bishop, J. B. Atherton, John Ena, F. W. Damon, Captain Fuller and Henry Waterhouse.

The principal report presented at the meeting was that of Captain Isaiah Bray, superintendent of the Sailors' Home, which covers the period since April 15, 1900, when he assumed charge of the institution, up to December 31, 1900. He stated that he first dismissed all the permanent lodgers in the Home and thoroughly renovated it and made it cleanly and comfortable as a lodging-house for seafaring men. He states that there was left in his hands by the former management a number of unpaid bills, but no new ones had been contracted during his regime. The new artesian well sunk on the grounds of the Home by the Hawaiian Electric Company will make a saving of $25 a year to that institution.

The following extracts from Captain Bray's report are interesting:

"The seafaring men do not like the dormitory scheme, but prefer rooms, and I recommend that an addition of twenty-five rooms be made as a means of increasing the revenues.

"Incoming vessels are now visited by a Home runner; a boat has been purchased and by this means the vessels are easily reached and the masters and sailors on the ships are made acquainted with the fact that Honolulu has an admirble institution where seamen can find comfortable quarters ashore. A regular shipping business is also conducted, although it is not remunerative. A careful record is maintained of all sailors entering the Home, with their nationality, last ship, capacity, ship joined, where bound and date of sailing."

As to those who have assisted the institution, Captain Bray makes mention of the following: A. F. Cooke has assisted financially; T. Rain Walker paid water rates; Mr. Schultze furnished German reading matter; Mrs. Hyde, story books; Miss Mary Parker, new Gospel hymn books, and Miss Bray, a cabinet organ. On Sunday evenings the sailors present enjoy singing under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

In the period specified in the report 371 seafaring men have availed themselves of the advantages of the institution, while transients added, run the number up to 413. Financial losses to the amount of $235.10 were had through the defaulting of sixty-four boarders who "forgot to pay" before leaving. The number of men shipped from the Home was 242. The treasurer's report showed that there was a balance of $766.57 remaining in his hands. The gross receipts were $2,897.36, gross expenditures $2,684.66, leaving a balance in Captain Bray's hands of $214.70. Many liberal subscriptions have been made to the Sailor's Home, which have assisted the institution materially.

The resignation of T. R. Walker from the board was accepted and a vote of thanks tendered him for the splendid services he has rendered for the Home in past years. F. M. Swanzy was elected in his place. The executive committee, consisting of C. L. Wight, F. W. Damon and W. W. Hall, was instructed to report upon the improvements suggested by Captain Bray and others.

Sam Parker and Congressman Packer, of Pennsylvania, returned from Mana, Hawaii, in the Kinau, on Saturday. They enjoyed a fine outing on the Parker ranch.



THE stock market had its ups and downs during the week with few startling changes, except a slight tendency for stocks to fall down a notch or two. Ewa was the favorite. Nearly 500 shares were bought in at the morning session of the Exchange yesterday at 28 per share. This stock closed at 28 asked, 27½ bid. Oahu Sugar sold at 157½; the stock is fairly strong at this figure, there being none offered at less than 158 and 157½ bid. Waialua still holds strong at 117½. Hawaiian Sugar is 41 bid, 42 asked. Reports from this plantation are very encouraging. Manager Morrison states that over 7,000 tons have been ground, which is a few tons less than for the corresponding period last season. Ookala was 17½ bid, 18 asked. There are several hundred shares for sale at this figure. Ookala will in all probability pay a dividend of 20 cents a share beginning June 1. It may start in to pay a couple of weeks earlier than this, however.

Three hundred and ten is asked for Hawaiian Agricultural; 240 asked for Haiku; 150 for Olowalu;180 for Pepeekeo; 380 for Wailuku; 100 for Waimea Mill; Kahuku is 24 bid, 26 asked, with no sales; a bid of 240 was made for Paia.

Among the non-dividend-paying stocks, Kona shares rose from bids at 30 to 40, with no sales; 50 is asked for this stock. Kihei sold at 12½; considerable of this stock is offered at 13. McBryde assessable experienced a heavy drop from 8 to 7¼, buyer 30 days. The paid up sold at 12. Olaa assessable is 4⅝ bid, 5 asked. Several hundred shares of the paid up sold at 15¼. Onomea is 29 bid; Waimanalo, 160 bid; Honolulu, 169 bid, 172½ asked.

Among the mercantile stocks, C. Brewer & Co. was 415 bid. Two brokers are in quest of this stock. No shares are offered for sale. Sachs is 100 asked, Kerr being offered at par.

Oahu Railway holds its own at 105 asked, 103 bid; Wilder is offered at par; Inter-Island at 110; Mutual Telephone at par. Sales of People's Ice were made at 85. It is rumored that the holders of People's Ice shares are entertaining a proposition to surrender their shares for shares in the Hawaiian Electric Company with the payment of an additional assessment. First National Bank is offered at 110. Considerable activity in Hawaiian Government bonds has been manifested during the week. Government sixes have advanced to 100. This figure is now bid for the bonds with none for sale. On account of the early redemption, of the bonds for which purpose Agent MacLennan of the Treasury Department is on his way here, the quotations have stiffened. Hilo Railway is par asked; Rapid Transit, the same; 101 bid for Ewa bonds; Oahu Sugar bonds are offered at 102.

RAPID TRANSIT TO EXTEND THROUGH KAIMUKI AND WAIALAE TRACTS.

An agreement was reached yesterday between the Rapid Transit and Land Company and Gear, Lansing and Company, where the former will extend its tracks along Beretania street to and through Kaimuki tract and thence to Waialae, skirting the Waialae cemetery proposed by Gear, Lansing and Company. By this means the suburb or subdivision which the company has placed before buyers will be brought much closer to the City proper and a new residence section will be built up. The Rapid Transit opens up a route which will be of interest to tourists, skirting as it will the base of Diamond Head and other attractions on the Koko Head side of the Island.

TO REPLACE AN OLD EYE-SORE.

Architect Traphagen has prepared plans for a three-story building of brick and stone which is to be built by Collins, the harness dealer, on King street near Fort, opposite the Advertiser office. The building will occupy a portion of the Austin estate, and it is believed that within a short time terms will be arrived at with the Austin heirs whereby all the open space on King street opposite the Advertiser building will be built upon as intended some months since, when it was planned to construct a three-story, arcade affair. Mr. Collins will occupy the ground and upper floors, while the second story will be used for public office purposes.

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN BUILDING.

From the news gained at the architects' offices, the building business is picking up considerably. In almost every part of the City buildings of some character are being rushed to completion. The down-town office buildings are rapidly finishing, and arrangements are being made for extensive improvements in this line. Old shacks are gradually being torn down and relegated to the wood-pile, while costly buildings are contemplated on the same sites. In the residence quarter many handsome cottages are going up. An enormous amount of money is being expended in these improvements to the City and a drive along the better thoroughfares indicates that a building boom is on.

T. H. DAVIES & CO. TO ERECT AN OFFICE BUILDING.

T. H. Davies and Company are having plans prepared by Architect Traphagen for a two-story office building on Kaahumanu street on the site of the present warehouse structure. It will be built of brick and stone and is only intended as an office building for the company. The building will give the force much needed room. Tenders will be called for the construction of the building next week.

WORK TO COMMENCE ON ANNEX TO HAWAIIAN HOTEL

Campbell & Pettus were awarded the contract for erecting the new annex to the Hawaiian Hotel building, facing on Alakea street. Their bid was in the neighborhood of $27,000. Work of tearing down the old frame cottages will commence immediately.

THE LASEST Sugar News.

Willett & Gray's sugar circular for March 28 gives the following statistics concerning the sugar market:

THE WEEK.—Raws, unchanged. Refined, unchanged. Net cash quotations are: Muscovados, 3.53c; centrifugals, 4.03c; granulated, 5.00c. Receipts, 39,391 tons; meltings, 34,000 tons. Total stock in four ports, 191,129 tons, against 185,738 tons last week, and 144,297 tons last year. Beet sugar quotations, f. o. b. Hamburg, 9s 0¾d per cwt. for 88 degree analysis. First marks German granulated f.o.b. Hamburg, 11s 2¼d, equal 4.90c, New York, duty paid.

Estimated afloats to the United States from Cuba and West Indies, 35,000 tons; Java, 15,000 tons; Hawaii, 35,000 tons; Europe, 5,000 tons; Peru, Demerara, etc., 15000 tons; total 105,000 tons, against 115,-000 tons last year.

Statistics by Special Cable.—Cuba: The six principal ports—Receipts, 34,000; exports, 15,800; stock, 192,000 tons, against 115,939 tons last year; centrals grinding, 149, against 107 last year.

Europe: Stocks in Europe, 1,551,000 tons, against 1,567,000 tons last week, and 1,-440,034 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 1,934,129 tons, against 1,926,738 tons last week, and 1,-700,270 tons last year at the same uneven dates and 2,393,085 tons at even date of March 1 last year. The excess of stock is 233,859 tons, against an excess of 233,129 tons last week, and a deficiency of 86,983 tons December 27, 1900.

Raws.—As indicated last week, the bottom price for raw sugars was undoubtedly touched at 4c per pound for centrifugals. Only a moderate amount of offerings have been put on the market this week at the 4 1-32c per pound basis, all of which were quickly taken by refiners and more wanted. One cargo for Boston was placed at a slightly higher level. It would seem from the Cuba cable this week, which shows a decrease of 1,000 tons in receipts from last week, although the same number of centrals are grinding, that the height of the Cuba crop has been reached and that from now forward reduced receipts will be in order. The visible crop of Cuba has now reached 434,663 tons, which is an indication of at least 600,000 tons total crop, notwithstanding the probability that many factories will finish grinding early. At the same time, the planters having been assisted to some extent by the speculative buying which appeared at 4c for centrifugals, are able to show a firmer disposition and to decline offers which it was expected a short time ago they would be obliged to accept. If they have actually reached the point where they can afford to remain firm, in their pretensions, then there would seem to be little reason to expect but that the market for Cuba sugars will respond to the higher prices maintained in other parts of the world, and resume with but few transactions the normal parity of 4 1-4c per pound for centrifugals. It may take some little time for this result to appear, but the action of the market this week shows it to be quite likely before very long. In the meantime, several importers, not being satisfied with present quotations, have passed their sugars into warehouse to be kept for an expected advance.

Refined has remained unchanged during the week, under a fair to good demand on the hand to mouth basis, but does not yet respond to the firmer tone in raws. It must, however, do so as soon as it becomes generally evident that raws have permanently turned to the improving side. Certainly there can be no decline in refined, and the next change, when it comes, will be in advance. The particular day of the advance is the only question in doubt. It would be well to carry a good line of sugars all the time.

The American Refinery in New Orleans was closed down on the 26th inst. for cleaning up, but is expected to resume operations in a few days. It has abundant supplies of raw and refined sugars to meet requirements.

Receipts for the week were 39,391 tons, against 36,807 tons last week and 29,615 tons last year. Meltings remain unchanged, and stocks increased 5,491 tons. Stocks in Cuba also increased 18,000 tons. Total stocks in the United States and Cuba are now 383,129 tons, against 260,-236 tons last year, an increase of 122,893 tons, which will all find a good demand during the campaign.

Several questions of interest are receiving attention in Europe at the present time, the principal one of which is that relating to the doing away with bounties. A convention with this object in view is to be held in Brussels in April and the results coming therefrom are looked forward to with great interest as the movement is one which, if successful, will tend to make a revolution in the sugar trade. France has been taking in hand the sugar speculators who put up prices and brought about the failure of several operators in 1899 and 1900, and action has been taken in the French Chamber to pass regulations putting an end to such proceedings

Reports from the West Indies, outside of Cuba, are quite satisfactory regarding the crops and a general supply of cane sugars for the use of the United States is secured. At the same time, the efforts put forth by the refiners in conciliation of grocers and in encouragement of consumers is likely to lead to a very considerable increase in the consumption of sugar. In fact, all in the trade are doing their utmost in this direction and there is never heard, any more, complaints from any source, of too high prices, or too little supply of this general article of consumption.

A dispatch from London reports that the House of Commons Committee, in charge of sugar interests, visited the Foreign Secretary and urged the imposition of countervailing duty on imports of bounty fed sugars.

Sugar in Wall Street.—Whenever the stock falls below $140, as it has several times lately, it has proved a good purchase for about 5 points advance. Some day it will stop breaking $140 and fluctuate nearer $150, on the trade conditions and its intrinsic merit. Investors are the largest holders of the stock and a decreasing amount of the stock for manipulation on Wall street is evident from week to week. Present harmony among sugar and coffee interests assures stockholders very satisfactory returns for the current year, probably not in the end limited to 7 per cent.

Willett & Gray's estimates of cane sugar crops, March 28, 1901: United States—1900-01: Louisiana, 270,000; Porto Rico, 85,-000; Hawaiian Islands, 306,000; 1899-1900: Louisiana, 132,000; Porto Rico, 35,000; Hawaiian Islands, 258,521; 1898-99: Louisiana, 245,511; Porto Rico, 53,825; Hawaiian Islands, 252,506; 1897-98: Louisiana, 310,447; Porto Rico, 54,000; Hawaiian Islands, 204,-833.

PROGRESS IN SUGAR MACHINERY

Quite a number of new departures have been made both in the engineering and manufacturing departments of the sugar factories of the Hawaiian Islands. In the engineering department the greatest change consists in substituting water-tube boilers in place of the old style tubular and tandem boilers. The water-tube type is undoubtedly giving good satisfaction, and from experiments that we have made with Arndt's patent gas weighing apparatus, we find that the water-tube of the Heine type shows better combustion than does either the multi-tubular or the tandem boilers.

Another change is to substitute the multi-tubular in place of the tandem boiler. This change, to the surprise of a great many people, is said to be in the right direction, or, at least, in the sugar factories where this experiment has been made, they claim to get better results than they ever got with the tandem style of setting.

The tandem boilers, I should say, consist of one multi-tubular and one flue or Gallaway boiler, set one in front of the other, or tandem, as they are called; and the sizes are usually about 72 in. in diameter by 15 ft. long to 72 in. diameter and 19 ft. long. The size of the single multi-tubular, as it is called, is generally 72 in. in diameter and 18 ft. long, with eighty 4 in. tubes.

The success of the single multi-tubular boiler is largely due, I think, to the improved or new style of furnace. These furnaces are of the oven shape, or style, and are set some distance in front of the boiler. They are also fitted with hot air pipes, and have small flues running along each side of the furnace, coming out at the back of the bridge wall. The furnaces are also fitted with both step-ladder and horizontal grate bars.

Another requisite we have found for the successful and economical burning of bagasse is a deep flame bed, large fires and strong draft. The reason for lowering the flame bed is that the gases have a better chance to revolve, mix and combine, and, consequently, show better combustion. We have the Arndt's patent gas weighing machine constantly in use in the Kukaiau mill, and it is fast coming into use all over the islands. And much of our success is due to the knowledge that we have derived from this little instrument.

The Corliss engine and the steam engine indicator are now found in nearly every sugar mill; so we believe we get, not only all of the available heat from the fuel, but also use the steam in the most economical manner. In the boiling house the Lillie quadruple effect is now to be seen in many of the first class, up-to-date, sugar houses.

Crystallization in motion is also fast growing into favor, and it is only the extreme cost of this style of apparatus that keeps it out of a great many sugar houses.

Superheat clarification I have mentioned before; but will say that this method is still growing in favor, and, I believe, it will soon be found in all of the large factories of the islands.

At the Kukaiau factory some experiments have been made with the new style of centrifugal lining. This new style has elongated conical holes, and we have found that this kind of hole is really better than the round holes. For instance, after weighing out equal amounts of masse cuite for each machine, we found that the new style yielded five pounds more of No. 1 sugar than the old style, which is certainly a great advantage.

It is also the practice in this mill, and in quite a number of others, to double press the mud. This, we think, is quite an advantage, as the sucrose in the cake is brought down to 1½ to 2 per cent.

Sugar Boiling—At the Kukaiau mill, and a few of the other mills, but one grade of sugar is made, the second, third, fourth grades being returned to the vacuum pan. This method is thought to be quite an advantage; first, because a higher percentage of No. 1 sugar is made; second, because a higher average test is secured than can be got by making four grades; third, because the waste molasses is reduced in test many degrees below the old method. One sugar boiler is reported to have reduced the test to 23 per cent. sucrose. We have also to report the adoption of a new style detachable link belting, which is said to surpass in strength and durability any of the old styles.—Geo. Osborne in the Louisiana Planter.

Praise From Sir Hubert.

The Morning Advertiser made its best appearance of the twentieth century on April 1st—and that's no joke—when it issued a great souvenir edition for the company of Shriners who were about to take their departure homeward. More than twenty columns, including art features, were devoted to the Nobles' pilgrimage on these shores, forming a comprehensive record of the memorable event. The visitors fully appreciated this marked attention and went away with a good impression of Honolulu journalism. —Paradise of the Pacific.

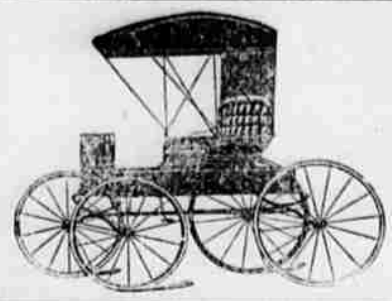
CAUGHT A DREADFUL COLD.

Marion Kooke, manager of T. M. Thompson, a large importer of fine millinery at 1658 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, says: "During the late severe weather I caught a dreadful cold which kept me awake at night and made me unfit to attend my work during the day. One of my milliners was taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time, which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well and feel very pleased to acknowledge its merits." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

OUR $4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

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DORIC	MAY 2	COPTIC	MAY 4
NIPPON MARU	MAY 10	AMERICA MARU	MAY 14
PERU	MAY 18	PEKING	MAY 21
COPTIC	MAY 28	GAELIC	MAY 28
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 5	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 7
PEKING	JUNE 13	CHINA	JUNE 15
GAELIC	JUNE 21	DORIC	JUNE 22
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 29	NIPPON MARU	JULY 2
CHINA	JULY 6	PERU	JULY 9
DORIC	JULY 16	COPTIC	JULY 26
NIPPON MARU	JULY 24	AMERICA MARU	JULY 26
PERU	AUG. 1	PEKING	AUG. 3
		GAELIC	AUG. 13

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LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

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For music sheets; finest piano finish.

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with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

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A full line at the lowest prices in town.

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ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager

TUESDAY : : : : : : : : APRIL 22

The Governor's birthday will bring him the general wish of many happy returns.

Little is heard of Mr. Bryan's Commoner, which seems to be meeting the usual fate of a newspaper edited by a man who was not bred to the business.

The county bill means that the people are asked to support two forms of local government before any one has found out where the money can be had to support one.

If Great Britain ever agrees to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty it will probably happen after the United States has pledged itself to give Canada a port in Alaska.

When the bills of the Printing Committee come before the House it might be well for some inquiring member to ask what offices have paid and what committeemen or others have received a ten per cent commission on the work done.

If a stereopticon lecturer on Hawaii is sent East for the summer he ought to be kept at the Buffalo Exposition. It will be cheaper to have people come to him than for him to go to the people. Besides, at Buffalo, his lecture would be a foil for the hula hula Midway show, and that is one of the things chiefly to be desired.

The Evening Bleat remarks that the Advertiser is making a wild effort to keep voters out of the Republican ranks. As usual the Bleat is off a note. The Republican party is open to all comers but it does not feel an affinity with any outside organization which adds "Republican" to several other titles for the sake of fooling the party leaders at Washington and doing tricks for a renegade Democrat named Sewall.

The British Government will buy no more American beef for army use. The reason does not affect the quality of the beef, but is based upon the demand of Australia and Canada for preference. In other words, Great Britain is making a kind of protective tariff for the benefit of the colonies and the Dominion, and as a means of identifying them more closely with the mother country.

The death of Apostle Cannon removes one of the veteran polygamists who made the Utah beasthood what it was before the passage of the Edmunds law. Cannon was, like Brigham Young, Abdul Aziz Khan and Sitting Bull, an able organizer, but his influence was against good morals and good government and his death will occasion no regret where good morals and good government are respected.

We hope that, when the theatrical season begins, ladies will be good enough to remove their hats during the performance. That is the law in San Francisco, but a law ought not to be needed to impel women to show consideration for others. During the late Morrison engagement some women wore hats of unusual size, thus shutting off a view of the stage from behind them. They might as well have raised parasols.

Polo promises to have something of a run in Honolulu, although the weather may soon get too warm for much of the violent exercise for man and beast which it involves. Polo is an ideal sport for the winter season here, and it may have the effect of restoring that healthful fad of horseback riding which the bicycle supplanted. Time was when Honolulu's streets thronged with horsemen and horsewomen who made a gallant show and had a good time. If there was more horseback riding there would be less liver complaint and general debility, the outside of a horse being one of the best prescriptions for the inside of a man.

A two per cent. income tax is probably the most excessive tax of the kind ever levied, or proposed to be levied, in the United States. It means a special hardship upon those least able to pay. Inasmuch as such taxes have never been found practicable in America and in several cases have been pronounced unconstitutional, it would seem that our Legislature is on the point of adding one more serious blunder to its long category. Another fact is that if the bill is passed and the tax can be collected, one such collection will be enough to doom the men politically who enacted the burdensome and inquisitorial law. Repeal will quickly follow.

There is said to be a chance that prohibition of the liquor traffic may have a trial in the Hawaiian islands. The Organic law says that no liquor shall be sold here except under such regulations as the Territorial Legislature may provide. Hence if no provision is made, prohibition will come by automatic process. We are disposed to think that a great many people would like to see the experiment tried; but whether a majority of the Legislature is numbered with them is a question we regard with doubt. Now that the temperance people have shown their hand, the Legislature will, we think, railroad a liquor bill through with all the speed of a salary appropriation measure. Watch their smoke.

DR. AMENT'S CASE.

The trouble which Rev. Dr. Ament got into in China might have been avoided if the work of confiscation—and a very necessary and proper work it was—had been done by soldiers or other official persons and not by private gentlemen, least of all by missionaries. It is far from penal and is hardly ever best, to entrust such delicate and responsible duties to unofficial civilians, and the civilian is rash who accepts them. The thing for Minister Conger to have done, in the light of subsequent events, was to act officially himself, or through General Chaffee, using the missionaries if he pleased as an advisory council; not to have sent them out under a roving commission to pick up silks, ivories, curios and the like with which to make good the losses of their converts. The absence of all semblance of judicial procedure is to be deplored. It started stories which Dr. Ament and his friends are now compelled to make long journeys to refute; what is worse, it enabled the legion of Chinese who fear or abhor or hate the missionaries to incite their countrymen against them. It was hard enough for the Christian teachers to overcome the effect of the weird story that they were in the habit of removing the eyeballs of little children; it will be harder yet to disabuse the Chinese mind of the idea that they are thieves. That mind makes no fine distinctions between looting and confiscation; it will not know that Minister Conger was behind the missionaries, nor particularly care; as he, for all the Chinaman knows, might be another looter. Had soldiers done the confiscatory work that would have been vastly better; for then the civilians and missionaries would not only have escaped odium but the idea of punishment by the authorized arm for misdeeds committed must have impressed itself in a salutary way upon the Chinese populace.

We suppose that the President of Dartmouth, when he spoke of the way the progress of Christianity in China had been stopped by the Missionary Confiscation Board, took this view of the situation rather than the extreme one held by the correspondents and by Mark Twain. The latter jumped at conclusions just as the Chinese will.

The New York Sun, which has acted towards the stories of missionary looting in a judicial spirit, has the following to say editorially:

In the days when the "May Anniversaries" of the various societies of these denominations used to be a notable feature of every spring season in New York, home missions excited feeble interest as compared with that bestowed on foreign missions. Visits of missionaries to this country were so timed that some of these propagators of Christianity in Asia, more particularly, might be present to tell at these meetings of the progress of their undertakings and their trials in pushing them forward; and great audiences always listened with almost breathless attention to the relation of their experiences. In no other religious gatherings was the enthusiasm so high and pervasive, and from it often came the impulse to fervid religious revivals at home. The test of the vital warmth of the religious faith of a Church was the intensity of its zeal to spread to "men benighted" the story of salvation by these missionary agencies.

It is for that reason that for very self-preservation the societies for missionary evangelization must remove the painful impression produced on the religious mind by the events and proceedings of which the Rev. Dr. Ament, a missionary in China, has made the very unsatisfactory defence examined by us yesterday. The association of Christian missionaries for the collection of pecuniary indemnity from Chinese communities and for the imposition of penalties upon them without warrant of civilized law and in defiance of the spirit and precepts of Christianity is opposed so radically to the religious conception of the proper limitation of evangelizing efforts that enthusiasm for Christian missions has been chilled by it as never before in their history.

This may be a fact unpleasant to record, but the missionary societies, for their own welfare, need to be told it exactly as it is.

The trouble, as the Advertiser said the other day, seems to have been due to the fact that the missionaries performed a duty which should have been undertaken by the military police. It was not their business to collect indemnity, but to assist in its proper distribution, if, asked to do so, after it had been gathered by the military authorities.

Minister Francis at Athens, Greece, in a recent report to the Department of State, says that sponge fishermen, while diving recently for sponges off the Island of Cerigo, the most southern possession of Greece, discovered and brought to the surface a copper statue of more than life size, representing Hermes, a youth with uplifted arm and extended hand. None of the parts of the figure was missing, and it is said to be a masterpiece of classic Grecian statuary. It is regarded by archaeologists as one of the most remarkable of recent discoveries. The divers also found in the same locality many pieces of metal and broken marble statues, and it is reported that a massive gold bracelet was among the objects secured. The treasures, have been brought to Athens and placed on exhibition in the Central Art Museum. The Government General Commissioner of Antiquities expresses the opinion that the statue of Hermes, found by the divers, dates back to the fourth century B. C. It is said to be superior to the famous copper statue discovered at Delphi, and in point of beauty and perfection of art is fully equal to the marble Praxiteles statue of Hermes found at Olympia. That it is an original and not a copy is proved by the fact that attached to the feet are small pieces of lead, showing that it had been placed on a pedestal from which it was torn off. The generally accepted theory is that long before the Christian era a ship carrying this and other art treasures was wrecked off the exposed coast of the Island of Cerigo. No traces of the vessel have been discovered.

Mr. Wilcox will be able to tell the Research Club what he knows about Hawaiian legislation, especially coinage legislation, in about five minutes. What he doesn't know about it would make an entertaining lecture course.

James Smith, of Wailuku, lost his infant son on Thursday last.

HOME RULERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Senator Kalaukaiani, in an interview with the leading evening paper, measures his own capacity for statesmanship and that of his fellows, as follows:

We will turn down the Governor's appointees in toto. This will be done, not because we object to all of them, but as a political protest or presentation of a claim that we have, as the majority, to a portion, if not all, of the offices. As you say on the Mainland "to the victor belongs the spoil." We are the victor, but to date have seen no spoils. As the official head of the Independent Home Rule Republican party I wish to say that we have no intention of presenting officially to the Governor any list of names that we would like to be appointed in place of the persons not approved by the Senate. We had intended presenting the four names published in the Star on Thursday and Friday, and they may still be put in as recommendations, but, although official in a sense, they must be regarded as only recommendations. It is "up to the Governor" as to what he will do.

I. Turning down the Governor's appointments will accomplish nothing, for after the Legislature has adjourned the Governor may appoint whom he pleases.

II. "To the victors belong the spoils." That doctrine has long since been discarded on the Mainland; but if it had not been, the Home Rulers could not claim any executive patronage under it. They were not victors in the gubernatorial fight, but the Republicans were. Their success lay in the legislative and congressional field and there, if anywhere, they must look for their "spoils."

III. "It is up to the Governor to say what he will do." Of course it is. And this means that it is not in any sense up to the Home Rulers.

The fact that the high price of beef on Maui has reduced beef consumption there about fifty per cent will not be a bad thing for the health of the people, assuming that substantial substitutes may be had. The beef-eating habit, acquired in cold countries and inherited from men who did hard daily labor in the fields and woods, is one to be followed with discretion in the tropics. We are not among those who believe in vegetarianism. When nature gave man a variety of teeth, some for rending, tearing and grinding flesh, others for biting into fruit and chewing grain and vegetables, it intended that he should eat all the primary varieties of food. But where the climate limits exercise and induces some form of sedentary life, too great a tax ought not to be put on the digestion. A little beef, more sea food, with a fair amount of poultry, eggs and vegetables and a considerable ration of fruit, will serve the white man in Hawaii far better than the menu he has imported from northern latitudes.

Several years ago a Probate Judge of Nodaway county, Mo., used $4 worth of postage stamps in the course of official business, and the county authorities refused to pay for them. Upon his retirement from the bench the Judge brought suit against the county in the Circuit Court to recover the $4, but lost his case. Thereupon he appealed to the Supreme Court of Missouri, which has just decided that Nodaway county must pay for the stamps. The county will also have to pay a large proportion of the costs of the litigation.

The statesman who has introduced a bill punishing for crime any man who permits himself to be cremated without having given previous written notice to the Board of Health, ought to go on the Home Rule slate at once for President of that distinguished body.

The House did well to indefinitely postpone the gambling bill. It would have done better to so dispose of it before several Home Rulers had shown the seamy side of their intellects and given the community a pain.

A useful imitation celluloid is produced, according to a German method, by dissolving in sixteen parts by weight of glacial acetic acid 1.8 parts of nitrocellulose, and adding five parts of gelatine. Heating and stirring are necessary. After the mass has swelled it is mixed up with 7.5 parts of 96 per cent alcohol, with continued stirring. The sirupy product is poured into molds, or after further dilution may be spread in thin layers on glass. As an underlay for sensitive photographic films, the material has important advantages, not the least being that it remains flat in developing.

It is often inconvenient to use a camera in libraries. A new method of obtaining reproductions from books consists in placing a piece of cardboard coated with luminous paint behind the engraving or writing to be copied and laying a photographic plate on the face for eighteen to sixty minutes. The plate is transferred to the book and back to a dark box under a suitable cloth.

A book on the ears as an index of character having been published by an English authoress, a learned reviewer, Dr. A. Keith, mentions his own elaborate study of the ears of more than 40,000 people, including 800 criminals and 2,000 insane persons, besides those of 300 apes. He was forced to conclude that the ears gave no clue to personal traits.

The great problem before the engineer, states Professor J. A. Ewing, is the more efficient utilization of heat energy. The steam engine of today is more efficient than that of Watt's time, but much remains to be done. One possibility is the use of steam at a higher temperature in the engine, and a system of thus "superheating" steam is now being introduced from Germany, by which 1 1-3 pounds of coal can be made to yield one horsepower one hour, as against about 2 pounds required by the best ordinary engines. From gas engines, again, one horsepower per hour may be obtained for one pound of coal. The modern turbine engine, as developed by the Honorable Charles Parsons, is remarkable, not only because balancing troubles are removed, but also because, in its latest form, it gives a greater return for a given quantity of steam than any other engine.

A noiseless alarm clock would prove a boon to a host of sufferers from unseasonable din. The suggestion is made that a silent alarm can be given by focussing an electric lamp upon the head of the person to be awakened, and arranging a switch so that the current to light the lamp would be turned on by the clock at the desired time. It is claimed that the flash of light would invariably arouse the sleeper.

TO HELP THE BOYS

The business men of Honolulu are taking hold of the Boys' Brigade tourney to be held on May 25 at the drill shed with a heartiness which will surely score a hit not only for the merchants in an advertising way, but for the Boys' Brigade treasury.

When it is understood that the tourney is to be given almost entirely by the business firms of the City, whereby each house can display some novelty in the way of tableaux, charades and unique methods of making known the particular line of goods carried, there is certainly a treat in store for those who attend. Not only will money be obtained from those who take part in the "stunts" upon the stage, but the admission fees will add not a little to the fund.

Representative business men and well-known society ladies are backing the tourney and intend to make it one of the most successful financial, social and philanthropic affairs yet given in Honolulu. The Boys' Brigade is deserving of all the support the people of this City can give it. The younger element which has hitherto been allowed to roam almost at will upon the streets day and night without any special object in view except to learn evil things such as playing "craps," playing truant, smoking in side streets and becoming generally incorrigible, now has an opportunity to be trained to some trade and enjoy a simple but wholesome club life such as is offered at the Boys' Brigade headquarters on King street, Palama.

Phoenix-like, the Boys' Brigade headquarters arose over the ashes of the fine little club house which was destroyed in the conflagration of January 20, 1900. It is proposed to make it larger, add additional manual training machinery, put in a library and furnish a general gathering room. Branches may be established in those parts of the City in which the small street boys have little else to attract them except the vices by which they are surrounded.

This admirable institution has for its officers and instructors men who have put their shoulders to the wheel and mean to make the movement succeed. Theodore Richards has been the prime mover in all things pertaining to the club since its inception, and has interested a large number of men and women of philanthropic turn of mind. John D. Waldron is the foreman of the machine shop and is assisted by J. S. Bailey, a volunteer who instructs in turning, and by C. S. Waldron. The days and hours when the building is open are: Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 2:30 to 4:30 and 5:30 to 8:30 p. m.

The present equipment consists of a 2½-horsepower electric motor; two 12-inch swing turning lathes, gig saw, 30 benches and full sets of the best make of modern tools for the same. The course of instruction is divided generally into three parts, the first course being instruction in the names of tools, parts of same, use of jack and smooth plane; rip saw and cross-cut, getting out stock, brace, bits, chisels and mallet-making mortises, compass saw, spoke-shave, wood-file, scraper and sandpaper, making handles, compass and level-making, round and level chamfers. With this work the boys have each lined his case, made a saw bench, finished a good mallet, set his oilstone in a block, put on bevelled cover, and become familiar with the names and uses of ordinary tools. The lad has worked mostly on soft wood, sharpened his own chisels and kept his planes in order.

The second course consists of work at the turning lathe, grinding tools and more practice on the oilstone, using rip saw to get square edge as well as follow line, laying floor and use of hammer so as not to mar, block plane, cutting with fine saw, assembling, nailing, finishing, puttying and varnishing, reading sketches and plans, studying building plans, making tables for club and trimming windows and doors.

The third course is in drawing plans for work, use of bead and combination plane, making moulding, smoothing and finishing hard wood, mortising and tenoning with other forms of joinery, filing saws and practice in putting and keeping tools in good condition.

Part of this course has been worked during five years or more by John D. Waldron, the foreman, who was in charge of the shop at D. L. Moody's school at Dalton, Mass. Much of the work is experimental, but if a boy in the Brigade shops wishes to make any particular article, and if his skill is sufficient, he is allowed to substitute.

There is now as large an attendance as can be profitably cared for, but as the boys progress in their work, they need less oversight. The shops and the club are open to any boy and all he has to do is to report to the nearest club, enroll, then hand his name to the foreman, who will inform him when he can be taken on. No one is allowed to use the running machinery without going through the various courses prescribed. At 2 p. m. Tuesdays and Fridays private instruction is given for those who wish to pay. There is not a better equipped or better sustained shop in a city of equal size which is open nights and free to all.

The committee which went out among the business houses yesterday was headed by J. P. Cooke and Theodore Richards, and the signatures of many of the most prominent firms in the City were secured for financial assistance. Among these were Lewers & Cooke, E. O. Hall & Son, Metropolitan Meat Company, Fred. T. P. Waterhouse, Pacific Hardware Company, Wilder's Steamship Company, Union Feed Company, Hawaiian Electric Company, Washington Mercantile Company, California Feed Company, H. Hackfeld & Co., Hobron Drug Company.

George P. Kaulmakaole and J. W. Keiki, both native Hawaiians and members of the present legislature, yesterday petitioned the First Circuit Court for examinations to be admitted to the bar and if successful to be licensed to practice in the District Courts of Hawaii and before the Circuit Judges at chambers. They were both admitted and upon filing oaths were licensed to practice as petitioned.

"Animated" pictures of Queen Victoria's funeral are being shown at the New York theaters. They are considered the best photographs of the kind yet taken. Souvenirs of London's mourning period are already on sale there, including the black wreaths, with V. R. stamped in gold across them, that were hung along the route of the funeral procession.

Scrofula

This root of many evils—

Causes tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—

Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Silas Vernooy, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1.)

died, it is true, but not so quickly as as they are dying now, where in the towns they have access to liquor."

Makekau—"Kahunas."

Dickey—"Oh, nonsense. Because the policemen don't do their duty, that is no reason for passing bad laws. The man that bets should be arrested as readily as the child playin 7-11. Policemen who do not arrest people immediately, not only for riding on the sidewalk, but for all breaches of gaming laws, poker or anything else, should be fined. Every dollar brought into the revenue by gaming will help to pay the price for lost souls."

Aylett also objected to the measure. "Rather let Sunday be an open holiday," he said, "than pass such a measure. The example of the older folks will train the children to imitate. Revenue might come in and help the government, but not us. Since che fa was first introduced I have seen homes mortgaged and people once rich now walking the streets poor men. Sugar stock selling by the well dressed young men on McInerny's corner is just as bad a form of gambling as 7-11."

Mahoe—"I am going to support this bill. I am not or ever will be a gambler. We must study if by passing this bill, whether we are contrary to the Organic Act or not. That is the only plausible reason for killing the bill.

"The Attorney General's answer and the report of the committee does not include all games of chance in the Organic Act, only the Louisiana Lottery. Since the Act to prohibit all gaming was introduced in 1859, nothing has changed. Those who are born rich will be rich; those who are born poor, will be poor. To say that gaming will have a bad influence, is, I think, aside from the truth. The argument that it will make the children follow the example of the older people is not a strong argument. It is only the poor people who are being touched by the enforcement of the law; not the rich. To say that hardship will be produced is a guess. The proof of the pudding is in the eating? Let us run the bill for two years. It can easily be repealed if it is bad. One of the main reasons is for the revenue it will bring. We come here asking for appropriations, yet none of us have provided ways and means; not one of us."

Dickey—"How about the 2 per cent income tax?"

Mahoe—"I see that seventeen licenses are to be granted, bringing in $85,000, which plus the 10 per cent from the gambling house, will bring in a pile of money to build courthouses, bridges, roads for the members from the Fourth District and from Kona. The only way to get this money is to pass such a bill. For instance, take salts, they are not pleasant but do good; so with this measure. It may not be wholesome, but it is good. Let us not commit murder by killing this bill here. Let the Senators kill it if it is not good."

Dickey—"I ask for the ayes and noes."

Prendergast got up and sat down again.

Makekau—"I second the Honorable Mr. Dickey's motion."

The motion was carried on the motion to indefinitely postpone. Several doubtful votes were cast, and Makainai changed his vote to the affirmative. The motion was carried, 15-6. Hoogs, Gilfillan, Kaniho and Kawaihoa were absent; Robertson sat in the spectators' gallery.

Prendergast voted an adjournment, which was carried, the House being bothered with mosquitoes, and Prendergast raising a howl against the indulgence. Prendergast has a delicate tenor voice of the bubble and squeak order, which requires careful nursing in order to make his resolutions on Pain franchises audible.

In the hail-prevention experiments in France and Italy, the acetylene cannon seems to have given the greatest promise as a safe and economical apparatus for bombarding the clouds. It consists of a generator, in which the acetylene is produced and mixed with air, and a strong upright iron cylinder, with a narrow iron funnel extending upward. The gaseous mixture is fired by an electric lighter near the bottom of the cylinder. The force of the explosion reaches a great height, and experienced vine growers are convinced of its effectiveness in preventing the formation of hail in the threatening clouds. As the gas is produced only when needed, one charge of the generator with calcium carbide, giving more than 1,000 explosions, is sufficient for six months or more. A battery of fifty or more somewhat scattered cannon being connected electrically, one operator, on seeing dangerous clouds, hastens to the central station, and in a few seconds can release a supply of gas and cause an explosion in every cannon.

The mystery of poisoning from arsenical wall papers has been solved by the discovery of an organism that feeds on arsenic. This is a mold, Penicillium brevicaule, and under its influence the paper emits a gas, diethyl arsin, to which the poisonous effects upon persons living in the rooms are found to be due.

Three gold bars, worth $20,000 each, were stolen from the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, between New York and Cherbourg.

The torpedo-boat Goldsborough made 30.84 knots on a measured mile.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CLEA. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 156, Honolulu, H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

C. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

C. HUSTACE.—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 212 King St., Tel. 139. Family, plantation and ships' stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every destription made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 22, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
Brewer & Co	1,000,000	100	415	.....
N. S Sachs' Dry Goods Co. Ltd	60,000	100	.....	100
L. J. Kerr & Co., Ltd	20,000	50	.....	58
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	27½	28
Hamakua	175,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Agricultural Co	1,000,000	100	.....	310
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100	.....	.....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	41½	42¾
Honomu	70,000	100	110	130
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	.....	.....
Hutchinson	500,000	100	.....	240
Kahuku	500,000	20	24½	26
Kihei Plan. Co. Lt. A	1,000,000	50	0	.....
" Paid up	1,000,000	50	12½	13
Kipahulu	160,000	100	.....	.....
Koloa	800,000	100	.....	.....
Kona Sugar Co	500,000	100	40	.....
McBryde S. Co. Lt. A	882,500	20	7⅞	7¾
" Paid up	1,650,000	20	1⅝	1¾
Nahiku Sugar Co. A	.....	20	.....	.....
" Paid up	.....	20	.....	.....
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,600,000	100	156	157½
Onomea	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
Pepeekeo	500,000	20	17½	18
Olaa Sugar Co. Lt. A	812,500	20	4⅞	4¾
" Paid up	2,500,000	20	.....	1½
Olowalu	150,000	100	.....	110
Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific	500,000	100	.....	.....
Paia	750,000	100	240	.....
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	.....	180
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	.....	117½
Waialua Agr. Co	4,000,000	100	115½	116¼
Wailuku	700,000	100	.....	800
Waimanalo	252,000	100	.....	.....
Waimea	125,000	100	.....	100
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	600,000	100	.....	160
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100	.....	105
MISCELLANEOUS				
Hawaiian Elect. Co.	250,000	100	.....	.....
Hon. Rp. Tr. & Ld. Co.	250,000	100	.....	.....
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100	.....	.....
Mutual Telephone Co.	89,000	10	.....	10
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	104	105
People's Ice & Rel. Co.	150,000	100	85	86
BANKS.				
First National Bank	.....	.....	100	.....
First Am. Savings Bk. & Trust Co.	.....	.....	.....	162½
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 6 per cent.	.....	.....	99½	.....
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	96
Haw. Govt. Postal Savings 4½ per cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 per ct.	.....	.....	.....	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	100
Ewa Plantation 6 p c.	.....	.....	100	101½
O. R. & L. Co.	.....	.....	103½	105
Oahu Plant, 6 p. c.	.....	.....	100	.....
Olaa Plan. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....

GETTING ACCLIMATED.

William J. Peters, explorer and topographical expert for the United States Government, who started Monday last on an exploration along the Arctic coast, prepared himself for the journey in a novel fashion. To acclimate himself to the frigid condition of the Far North, he adopted the funniest method ever known. It included ice baths, sitting at open windows at his home while the icy blasts of winter dash themselves against his thinly clad form, sitting in the public parks in the coldest days, clad in the lightest summer raiment, riding only in open cars, and, in fact, exposing himself to the cold in every form possible.

If he escapes pneumonia before he gets out of the country, he feels fairly sure of being able to withstand the hardships of the Arctic circle.—Philadelphia Times.

MILITARY VANITY.

All soldiering is a "playing at soldiers." Not a man takes it seriously. It is all a grand hurrah, until some fine morning the novice finds himself on the field of battle, where there is not one in a hundred but would give his ears to be safe at home again; while the hundredth man is temporarily insane, hypnotized into a "hero" by all the stage machinery of a semi-savage histrionic and hysterical civilization. It is the feathers and tom-toms that do it.

Then think for a moment of the military custom of hanging medals and ribbons on your breast, which say, "I am brave," as clearly as the beggar's placard says, "I am blind." Other people get merals sometimes for life-saving or something of the kind, but they never think of wearing them. They hide them away in bureau drawers and blush when they are questioned about them. It is only the military man who goes into society with a decoration on to say, "Look at me, I am a hero!" I have seen British officers with a string of ribbons on that ran across the chest from shoulder to shoulder. They are the civilized equivalents of the scalps that dangle at a savage's belt.—Ernest Howard Crosby.

A little negro newsboy of Washington recently went to the Capitol with a bundle of "Commoners," and the rapidity with which they sold took his breath away. Southern Congressmen, employes of the House and others took the copies like hot cakes, till the boy had closed out, making more money in a few minutes than he had probably ever been able to make before in as many days. "Wot is dat air paper de Congressmen buy?" he inquired of the policeman guarding the entrance, meanwhile jingling the small coin in his ragged trousers. "What paper?" said the policeman. "Oh, de 'Commander.'" "'The Commoner'? That is William Jennings Bryan's paper." "Him dat ran fer de Presidency agin our Mister McKinley? Well, he can't get dis chile ter sell any mo' of dem papers. No mo' of de 'Commander' fer me."

FIRST HAWAIIAN SMALLPOX SCURGE.

The following account of the first visit of smallpox to Hawaii in 1853 is taken from the Personal Reminiscences of Wm. Cooper Parke:

In the month of February, 1853, the ship Charles Mallory arrived off the port with a yellow flag flying from the foremast.

The pilot on going alongside found she had a case of smallpox on board.

The vessel was left outside the port, and the pilot returned to report the case to the Board of Health. He was ordered to anchor the vessel off Waikiki, where she then was, and the crew with the exception of the sick man were brought on shore, and quarantined in a house that stood near the former residence of Hon. G. W. Macfarlane, at Kapiolani Park.

Here the men were carefully watched and tended by Dr. Hoffman, lest the disease should spread. The sick man was brought to Honolulu, but there was no suitable place to put him.

Prince Lot Kamehameha then offered the use of a house to the Board of Health, which they gladly accepted. This house was a large one, made of glass, in the vicinity of the present Quarantine Station. The house stood on an island, and at high tide was surrounded by water, so that it served the purpose very well.

After taking the patient to the place, and supplying him with what was necessary, no one could be found who was willing to go over and nurse him.

For the first five days he was alone the greater part of the time.

One of the members of the Board went over every morning and prepared the man's food for the day, until he was able to care for himself.

After the vessel had been quarantined for twenty-one days and thoroughly fumigated, she came into port. All the bedding in the forecastle as well as the men's clothing was burned to prevent any further trouble.

After loading with oil the vessel stopped at the Station to take on board the man, who had recovered, and been provided with a new outfit. After the man left the island the house with all its contents was destroyed by fire to prevent any spread of the disease.

As this was the first time such an event had occurred, the Government had no fund from which to defray the expenses of this quarantine, which amounted to fifteen hundred dollars. I therefore was obliged to pay it myself.

When the Legislature met in the following year a resolution was passed to refund to me this sum, which read as follows:

Joint Resolution for the Relief of W. C. Parke.—Approved May 25, 1853.

Whereas, in enforcing the quarantine of the ship Charles Mallory and her passengers, in accordance with the instruction of His Majesty's Privy Council, Mr. W. C. Parke, the Marshal of the Kingdom, has incurred the heavy expense to meet which no appropriation has been made:

Therefore, be it enacted by the King, the Nobles and the Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands in Legislative Council assembled:

That the Minister of Finance be, and he is hereby, empowered and instructed to pay out of any moneys that may be in the Treasury, to the order of W. C. Parke, the sum of one thousand five hundred (1,500) dollars.

The following is the list of passengers by the ship Charles Mallory: Captain G. T. Lawton, Captain F. A. Newell, Mr. F. L. Hanks, Mr. P. Emmett, Mr. E. P. Hutchins, Mr. H. McDonald, Mr. J. Pawtusack.

THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC OF 1853.

As no new cases of smallpox appeared for two or three months after the departure of the Charles Mallory, the authorities felt that they had nothing more to fear in that line; but the one case from that vessel was nothing compared to what followed. On the 13th of May, a man called at my office and reported that two native women living on Maunakea street were ill, and he feared that the trouble was smallpox. On going to the place the report was found to be true, and a guard was placed around the house, with strict orders to allow no one to leave or enter it. The Legislature was then in session, and on the 16th passed an Act authorizing the King, Kamehameha III., to appoint three commissioners of public health; and on the same day His Majesty nominated Dr. G. P. Judd, Dr. T. C. B. Rooke and myself. The first section of the Act referred to reads as follows:

"That there shall be appointed by the King, with the assent of the Privy Council, a commission consisting of three persons, who shall act without pecuniary reward, upon whom shall devolve all the powers and duties intended and expressed in the Act of the 8th of May, 1851, entitled a law establishing a Board of Health, with power to extend the same to all parts of this Kingdom in person, or through their agents; and who are hereby authorized and empowered to provide for all persons sick with the smallpox suitable medical attendance, food, lodging and clothes, at the expense of the Hawaiian Government, and to make and publish such regulations for the public health as they may think wise and expedient, and enforce them by fines or otherwise through the courts."

The Commissioners met at once and organized, Dr. Rooke being chairman, and J. Hardy, secretary. As there was no suitable place in which to take care of the patients, we selected a building on Queen street, which belonged to the Government, and had it fitted up for a hospital. When the two women were to be moved to the hospital, no one could be obtained to pick them up and carry them to the wagon; so I had to do it, and drive the wagon as well. The day after the removal of the two women, an examination was made of the infected district, and some two or more cases were found, which were removed to the hospital.

We took the utmost precautionary measures to prevent the spreading of the disease; notices were issued and widely circulated. The Minister of Public Instruction was authorized to take every necessary step for a general vaccination, and measures were taken to prevent the extension of the disease to the other Islands by coasting and other vessels. Subcommissioners and agents were appointed throughout every district of the Islands with full instructions from us; and directions were issued to all pilots and boarding officers, so that should the disease break out in any place means might be taken to meet it in every direction. The following named gentlemen were appointed by us to act as our agents on the other Islands: For the Island of Kauai, James F. B. Marshall, E. P. Bond and J. W. Smith, M.D.; for the Island of Maui, P. H. Treadway, J. R. Low, M.D., and D. Baldwin, M.D.; for the Districts of Hilo and Puna, Hawaii, Benjamin Pitman, J. H. Coney and C. J. Wetmore, M.D.; for Kau, Rev. H. Kinney; for North and South Kona, P. Cummings, J. Fuller and J. D. Parks; for Waimea and Kawaihae, Dr. Nicholl, Humphries and Macey.

Up to May 28, as new cases were reported, but by the 31 of the following month all the reported cases were traced to the locality where the disease first appeared, and it was found that it was mainly disseminated by the worst cases were soon isolated, for in a week cases were reported in every quarter of Honolulu, Moana, Pauoa, Luiahi, Nuuanu, Kalihi, Kaihi and Ewa. The disease spread like wildfire, and the natives were panic-stricken. There had been but little general vaccination among the natives, so the disease had a clear field, and as they were ignorant of the malady, and did not know how to take care of themselves, they died like sheep. By the 24th of June the cases numbered 412, and throughout July and August the disease raged with terrible violence over the entire Island. The whole medical staff of Honolulu came forward at the first, and offered their aid and services gratuitously to the Commission, which were gratefully accepted. It was a very generous thing to do, as it meant hard work night and day, with personal risk and no pay.

By the middle of July the question arose as to the burying of the dead. No one, not even those who had recovered from the disease, or who had not taken it, would assist in such work. Therefore the Commission was obliged to call on all able-bodied men who had recovered, to help the police in that work; and in case of refusal they were fined or imprisoned. It was a harsh measure, but a necessary one for the public good, as the Honolulu police were most laboriously employed night and day in attending the sick and burying the dead in the town, and could not be sent two or three miles away to perform that duty. At this time there were in the fort six men who had been engaged in the riot of the previous year, and who had had the smallpox. The King authorized me to offer them their freedom if they would consent to bring the sick to the hospitals, and help bury the dead. They agreed to this offer, and no light task did they find it; as forty or fifty was the usual number buried daily, and sometimes more, the men were often kept working until midnight, after having been at work all day long. At the end of July, forty houses were put up at Waikiki, and thirty on the Ewa side of Honolulu, as hospitals.

Pages could be filled describing the heroic work done by volunteers in nursing the sick; and there are some here today who could tell of heart-rending scenes. Families were broken up; parents deserted their children; the husband would leave the rest of the family in a dying condition. It was not uncommon to find an entire family sick at the same time, or to enter a house only to find dead bodies. The disease appeared in the most remote places, and numbers seemed to take it from mere fright; it was a time that tried men's souls.

After August the disease began to abate, and by the end of the year it had almost disappeared. Thanks to the quarantine enforced, there were not many cases on the other Islands, so that those living there know comparatively little of the dreadful times on Oahu.

During the prevalence of the disease, a number of meetings were held by the residents, and considerable excitement was caused by some persons who made a political affair of it, charging Dr. Judd and Mr. Armstrong as the persons who were responsible for the introduction of the disease. A more wilful accusation could not be imagined; but certain ones who had ill-feelings against the former carried the matter so far that he was removed from office. Naturally this caused a good deal of feeling, which was unfortunate, as the whole community were doing their best to stop the disease, so as to be entirely free of it when the whaling fleet came in the fall; and every means were taken to purify the town. The disease had been mostly concentrated around Maunakea street, and as it was impossible to purify many of the grass houses, in the latter part of August fourteen of them were burned down, the Fire Department having been previously called out to prevent the spread of the flames.

As the epidemic began to subside an investigation was made as to its origin. Many attributed it to the case from the Charles Mallory, but it could not have come from that one case, as some months had passed since that vessel had left before it made its second appearance. The nearest the Commission got to the truth was that a captain of a merchant ship, which arrived here from San Francisco, gave his clothes to the two women who were first taken sick, to wash. In a conversation with one of the Commissioners, he said that only a week before leaving that city the occupant of the room next to his had died of the smallpox. The partitions between the rooms were made of brown cotton cloth, and his (the captain's) clothing hung against this partition of cloth; and on his arrival here he had given this clothing to the two women to wash. A story was circulated that the disease came from a lot of old clothing that had been brought here and sold, some months prior to the first case; but there was no foundation to it.

I have already alluded to the measures taken to purify the town before the arrival of the whaling fleet. The fleet at this time numbered two or three thousand men, and as the Commission had reason to think that the greater part of them had never been vaccinated, and as the ships were shortly expected from the Arctic, it was decided, on their arrival, to keep all the crews on board until they were vaccinated. This decision was laid before Hon. Elisha H. Allen, then the United States Consul, and he was asked to call a meeting of the other Consuls to consider it. This was done, and all of them agreed that it was a wise measure, and further, that they would assist the Commission in carrying it out. Shortly after this meeting, Mr. Allen resigned his office, and was succeeded by Mr. B. F. Angel, who, in company with the other Consuls, issued the following circular, which was sent to the vessels on their arrival in port:

United States Consulate,
Honolulu, Sept. 21, 1853.

Sir: The undersigned, American Consul at this port, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Health, would respectfully urge upon the masters of American vessels coming into the harbor of Honolulu the strict observance of the following regulations:

1. On the arrival of your ship, you are requested to have such of your crew as have not had the smallpox or varioloid, vaccinated for kinepox.

2. You are requested to retain on board your vessel, for the period of eight days, all men not protected by vaccination.

At your request, any resident physician you may name will visit your vessel and vaccinate such of your crew as may be necessary, at the rate of half a dollar for each person, where the number amounts to ten. After the fifth day the same physician will again visit your ship, and re-vaccinate those whose pustules have not begun to form. After the eighth day, or when the physician shall pronounce them protected from contagion, your men may safely come on shore; and it is believed that an observance of these regulations will entirely protect your crew from the smallpox. I am happy to be able to inform you that there is little of the disease remaining in Honolulu, and no case among the white population. No case exists among the shipping. The disease has thus far been almost entirely confined to the natives, and efficient measures have recently been adopted to prevent its further ravages. I am permitted to name and recommend the following physicians, either of whom will visit your vessel, if you desire it, upon the terms indicated: Drs. Hardy, Newcomb, Ford, Lathrop, Hoffman, Hillebrand, Smyth and Achell.

With much respect, I have the honor to be, etc.,

B. F. ANGEL,
United States Consul.

It was a harsh rule to make, but it was the only thing to do to prevent a second epidemic, as it was ascertained that not one-half of the crews had ever been vaccinated. Only one man in all the fleet had the disease, and he recovered. During the epidemic but one foreigner died; he was the man who had charge of the large hospital on Queen street. He had had smallpox before, and at the outbreak of the epidemic volunteered his services, and did a noble work; he nevertheless took the disease, and his was one of the worst cases I have ever seen. I am sorry I cannot recall his name. Some fifty-odd of the native constables died of the disease in the discharge of their duties as officers. I regret that the record book of the Commissioners cannot be found. It, with all the reports and documents, was delivered to the New Board of Health, and I have not been able to find it; so I cannot give the number of cases and deaths from that source. However, I will give the numbers as accurately as possible. The following estimate is that of the Commissioners of Public Health in the "Polynesian" of January 27, 1854: Number of cases, 6,405; number of deaths, 2,485—a death rate of almost 39 per cent.

The expenses of the Health Commissioners, which amounted to $20,115.84, were provided for by the Legislature, April 28, 1854, in the form of a bill (introduced by Mr. Marsh) for the relief of the King and Privy Council; and the rules being suspended, it was read a second and third time, and passed. Prior to the passing of this bill, Dr. Lathrop sent in a claim for $2,500 for attendance on sick natives during the epidemic. The Legislature sent a circular letter to all the physicians in Honolulu, asking what their claims were. All disavowed any claim, with the exceptions of Dr. Lathrop for $2,500, Dr. Newcomb for $2,800, and Dr. Hillebrand for $2,500; these were referred to the Committee on Claims, who reported, May 16, that the petition of Dr. Lathrop had no legal claim—the Health Commissioners having promised no remuneration, their powers not authorizing them to do so. Mr. Harris read a minority report, recommending the payment of $524. Both reports were referred to a committee of the whole, which, on July 19, unanimously passed the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, during the prevalence of the late epidemic, the Royal Health Commissioners, with their deputies, the medical practitioners throughout the Islands, and very many others, both foreigner and native, most generously contributed their services gratuitously in affording assistance to the sick and suffering poor; and whereas the value of their services cannot be estimated in money, and it being moreover out of our power to recompense them; therefore it is

"Resolved, That this House do, in behalf of the people whom we represent, render our most sincere thanks to all who in that time of calamity rendered such gratuitous and invaluable aid in alleviating the distress of the suffering, sick and dying people of these Islands."

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.

May it Please Your Majesty: At the time of Your Majesty's first confiding to us the responsible duties attaching to our Board, we attempted to prevent the spread of the smallpox by vaccination, isolation and appointment of sub-commissioners on the other Islands with power equal to our own. Finding that the disease had already been too much spread on Oahu to allow of the prevention of its general dissemination on that Island, it became our great object to hinder its extension to the other Islands. In this attempt we have received the most efficient support from the several sub-commissioners, whose local knowledge enabled them to make regulations adapted to the peculiarities of their various fields of labor, and to which regulations we have given our strongest support. On Oahu where the disease raged in its virulence, hospitals were erected and furnished with everything necessary for the reception of all the sick who could be induced to enter them. Medicines have been supplied to all who needed them. Every medical man or other intelligent person willing to assist the sick, either volunteered or was engaged for pay. Wherever nurses could be procured, they were employed, and a band of prisoners was devoted to the revolting office of burying the dead.

The patient exertions of these latter assistants render them, in our humble opinion, highly deserving of Your Majesty's merciful consideration. As the sick have been strictly prohibited, of course, from going into the kalo patches for food, we have been obliged to supply provisions generally in such form as tea, sugar, rice, arrow root, etc. The distribution of these articles has given rise to some abuse, but has been a matter of necessity on our part. One great item of expense has been the reimbursement of those whose infected houses we were obliged to destroy, and there will be still heavier calls upon the funds in our hands on the same ground. In order to purify the town in view of the approaching season of the whaling fleet's arrival, on which so much of the prosperity of the Islands generally depends, a considerable sum of money will have to be outlayed; a very few cases of smallpox among the crews might produce a panic that would greatly prevent business, and as the sailors are in the habit of entering almost every premise in and about town, it becomes doubly necessary to annihilate all possibly infected places. The clothes, also, of those discharged from the hospitals had to be burned, and the parties supplied with other and uninfected garments. The police force of Honolulu has assisted us nobly throughout, and fifty native and foreign constables have lost their lives in the prosecution of their painful duty, in burying whom we have been led into additional expense.

Thus Your Majesty will understand that the principal items of expenditure may be classed under six heads, namely: (1) Hospitals; (2) medicines; (3) clothing; (4) food; (5) attendants, including quarantine expenses; and (6) payment for houses destroyed. We have endeavored to observe the best economy in using the funds at our command, as our vouchers, we trust, will prove; but having expended already almost $18,000, we feel it necessary to know Your Majesty's pleasure in regard to our future operations. The question is, whether or no we shall discontinue the supply of food and furnish medicines only on the Island of Oahu, in view of the contingent necessity of large sums being expended on the other Islands in case the disease should not be kept at bay there, but spread on the contrary as it has done here. Should it suit Your Majesty's convenience to direct us at your first opportunity in regard to our future course, Your Majesty will add another favor to Your Majesty's most obedient servants,

LIHOLIHO,
W. C. PARKE,
T. C. B. ROOKE.

Honolulu, September 13, 1853.

THE MERCHANTS HOLD CONFERENCE

The Merchants' Protective Association held two meetings yesterday, one in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon, both to consider the changes necessary to make the charter conformable to the law and to consider the question of advertising Honolulu on the Mainland through the medium of lecturers, stereopticons and other devices calculated to catch the fancy of people.

One of the most important matters considered was that of the present bill in the Legislature relating to the license bill now pending in the Senate. This is the substitute bill which proposes a license tax of two-eighths of 1 per cent as a means of obtaining revenue from the merchants of the Territory.

The Merchants' Protective Association is against the fixing of a license fee for the sale of their wares in the Territory, and mainly on the ground that outside business houses are not now required to pay a license. A committee was appointed yesterday afternoon to consult an attorney on the question of the constitutionality of the license proposed by the Legislature and be guided in their dealings with the Legislature accordingly. If the advice is that the license proposed is not constitutional, then the Association will combat the bill, which is now being made ready for its final passage. On the other hand, if it is shown that the license law is constitutional, then the Association will present its proposition as to what it considers a fair license fee per annum for doing business.

At the morning meeting a proposition was presented by Mr. Wichman for Mr. Fred. Terrill, offering to advertise Honolulu for the Association by lectures, moving pictures, etc. He proposed to commence his campaign of education east of the Rocky Mountains and take in the entire country between that range and the Atlantic Coast. He asks the Association to grant him $500 to purchase his outfit and $150 a month for salary and $75 for an assistant. He asks that the Association guarantee payment of his expenses.

None of the merchants expressed themselves as satisfied with the present exhibit of Hawaii at the Pan-American Exposition.

The afternoon session was attended by Chairman Fred. Macfarlane, Secretary W. W. Harris, H. C. Wichman, George W. Smith, H. Lewis, Oscar White, E. A. McInerny, W. W. Dimond, Mannie Phillips, J. G. Rothwell, W. H. Auerbach, Mr. Lange.

Chairman Macfarlane stated that the charter had come back to the Association in an unfinished form and changes had to be made according to the suggestions of the Attorney General before it could have the signature of the Governor. The by-laws of the Association had been embodied in the original charter, which was contrary to the law. The by-laws would have to be kept separate. Mr. Holmes, the attorney who had drawn up the papers, had the matter in hand and was hastening the work. The coveted signatures he hoped to secure during the afternoon, so that the Association could commence an active campaign on the license bills pending in the Legislature with legal backing as an organized body.

Messrs. Auerbach, White and Dimond were appointed a committee of three to revise the charter with Mr. Holmes, and complete it at the earliest possible date. It was pointed out that there was a likelihood of the bill passing the Senate this morning and no time should be lost.

Chairman Macfarlane thought the organization was sufficiently intact for the members to go ahead as a body under the charter and work on the plans already outlined.

G. W. Smith asked that prompt action be taken by the Association on the license measure. He thought it a sound thing to employ legal assistance to ascertain the law on the subject. The matter would in all probability come before the courts in the end.

It was proposed by one of the members that if necessary the Association fix upon the following rates for suggestion to the Legislature: $150 for wholesale license, $75 for retail license, $37.50 for peddler's license. Mr. Phillips stated he had had conversations with Senator Russel on the subject and that solon was not in favor of licenses. Mr. Carter, he said, had characterized the bill as unjust, but still the country had to have revenue. Mr. Smith stated that the merchants in San Francisco paid no licenses such as the Legislature would require here. It was also pointed out that Brewer & Co. and other sugar factors didn't pay licenses, yet they did a larger commission business many many licensed corporations did.

Wichman asked for the sense of the meeting on the subject. He was willing to pay a license if that was the sense of the Association.

Mr. Auerbach suggested that the sugar factors or commission houses be compelled to pay a license tax of $500 if the merchants had to pay for licenses.

Mr. Smith moved that it be the sense of the Association that it does not approve of the payment of any licenses in this country. Mr. Wichman did not think such a proposal to the Legislature would stand fire, and he urged that something better be advanced.

"We are not going to vote for licenses for ourselves when the foreign drummers do not pay it," said Mr. Smith.

"If it is unconstitutional, we don't want to pay the license, not simply because we don't want to pay such a fee," said the chairman. "If it is constitutional, we'll pay it."

Mr. Smith advised leaving all this to a committee and the latter be authorized to employ legal counsel and be guided by the advice received. Carried.

It was stated that when the foreign drummer's license tax matter came up Judge Silliman voiced his sentiments on the matter of licenses for the benefit of the Association, he declaring them to be unconstitutional.

E. C. Macfarlane did not want any red tape wound round the committee. The committee should have the power to act for the Association upon the advice of the attorney. Let the committee get to work and don't hamper it with requests to meet the entire association to report, was his advice.

The Terrill matter came up again and was laid on the table. A number of other like requests had come in and would be duly considered at another meeting. It was stated that the scheme to advertise the Territory would cost about $7,000. Mr. Terrill would have to state to the Association just how much he was to expect from outside business houses in the City, so that the Association could see what support he was likely to have in the matter.

Le Munyan, the photographer, formerly located in this place, is now in business at Manila.

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A pamphlet on "The Geology of Oahu," has been reprinted from the Hawaiian Annual, in revised form, and issued by its author, the Rev. S. E. Bishop, D. D.

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Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
HONOLULU.
Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

The lobby of the Senate was filled with visitors and office hunters until noon yesterday as it was expected that Governor Dole's official appointments were to come up; this, however, proved to be a disappointment owing to the fact that Senator White had got in his work early in the day and a postponement had been agreed upon until next Tuesday. As soon as this determination was known Colonel Mazuma and other wire-pullers were noticed sending divers notes to the Independent Senators demanding that the turning down of "Dole's appointments" should be no further delayed. The result was that when the appointments were called up the Independents put forth their strongest men to demand that action be taken; but the vote was made conclusive by Senators White and J. T. Brown voting with the Republicans eight to six for postponement.

During the afternoon session the members settled down to business and over a dozen bills passed second and third reading or were referred to committees.

The first communication read by the clerk of the Senate yesterday morning was from the House, announcing the passage on third reading, of House Bill 7, on Thursday inst. The bill passed first reading and was set for second reading on Saturday (today).

Mr. White reported from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill 58, relating to the filing, foreclosing, limitation and priority of chattel mortgages, as follows:

Honorable S. E. Kaiue, President of the Senate:

Your judiciary committee, to which was referred Senate Bill 58, entitled, "An Act to provide for filing, foreclosing, limitation and priority of chattel mortgages," beg leave to submit the following report:

Your committee believes that all questions of credit and security are delicate matters, and should be treated with great care. With that belief, the bill under consideration nas been treated. Your committee finds that there is now no law upon the statute books of Hawaii covering the subject of this bill by which the honest creditor and the honest debtor are alike protected on pledging personal property as security for the payment of a debt, thereby allowing Shylock creditors to defraud and rob helpless debtors by taking the law (or rather, want of law) into their own hands.

This bill, if enacted, will allow the creditor to take what legally belongs to him, principal, interest and costs, but will allow him to take no more. If the debtor is so unfortunate as to be in default of payment this law would protect him to the extent, that the property mortgaged should be sold at public auction after due notice, and if such sale resulted in a greater sum than enough to pay the debt, he would be entitled to receive the surplus. This is true as to real estate mortgages; why should it not be true as to personal property mortgages?

Section 1 provides, and the courts generally hold, that a chattel mortgage, although duly executed and delivered, admits of the presumption that it is fraudulent unless it is either followed by an actual and continued change of possession or, that it be filed and indexed upon the public records as notice to subsequent mortgagees, purchasers and other creditors. Without this provision, a chattel mortgage can be made a cloak for fraud and conspiracy. With this provision it serves all honest purposes, and prevents bogus mortgages being held to cover personal property in fraud of subsequent creditors in good faith.

Section 2 proceeds upon the presumption that county government will soon be an accomplished fact. If this Territory is really a part of the United States, no other presumption is admissible; but should county government fail to materialize at this session, it would only render this law inoperative until such times as counties shall be duly organized, when it will go into force and effect.

Section 3 properly makes the life of the mortgage two years, with the privilege of one year's extension upon same shown by affidavit of the mortgagee. The nature of personal property is such that a mortgage thereon for a long or unreasonable period is presumptive of fraud and collusion as against subsequent purchasers or creditors.

All the other sections have been carefully considered, and throughout, your committee finds that the bill has been carefully drawn to protect the honest creditor and honest debtor alike, in all honest transactions, and that the doors have been as carefully closed against fraud and collusion. By thus protecting both debtor and creditor in lawful transactions it enhances the value of personal property as security (which is generally the only class of security the poor man has to offer) without fear of extortion and confiscation, which now prevails.

This bill also protects the mortgagee from fraud upon the part of the mortgagor. Section 11 provides a punishment by imprisonment or fine, or both, in case the mortgagor seeks to defraud the mortgagee.

In view of the great necessity of such a law, your committee recommends the passage of the bill.

WILLIAM WHITE,
NICHOLAS RUSSEL,
Judiciary Committee.

The report of the committee was laid upon the table, to be considered with the bill.

Mr. Paris reported from the committee on public lands on petitions 15, 16 and 28, for roads and repairs in Olaa and Puna, Hawaii, as follows:

Your committee finds that petition 16 for a road to Koohe homesteads, has already been provided for in the estimates of the Superintendent of Public Works.

Petition 15 asks for $5,000 to repair the crossroad at fifteen miles on the Volcano road. We would recommend that the sum of $2,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for this road. Petition 28 asks for $25,000 to build a crossroad at the twenty-two miles on the Volcano road to new Volcano road.

Your committee considers that this road should be built, as it would help to develop a fine section of government land, but with our many necessary improvements, we would recommend that $5,000 be inserted in the loan bill for a horse trail.

JOHN T. BROWN,
J. D. PARIS,
L. NAHAPAAHU.

Mr. White reported from the committee on intoxicants, as follows:

Your committee on intoxicants, to whom was referred House Bill 13, entitled, "An Act relating to the sale of alcohol, amending section 15, and repealing sections 10, 13 and 14, of Act 64 had the same under consideration, report the same back, and recommend its passage.

WILLIAM WHITE,
C. L. CHARLES.

Mr. Achi introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, that the sum of $10,000 may be inserted in the appropriation or loan bill for laying water pipes in that district situated mauka of King street, and laying along or near Kalihi road.

W. C. ACHI.

Under suspension of the rules, Mr. Paris introduced three petitions, each with the following heading, from the districts of Kau and North and South Kona, as follows:

Whereas, a movement has been inaugurated by Jacob Coerper and associates for the construction of a railroad from and through the district of Kau, and North and South Kona, and

Whereas, the construction and maintenance of such railroad will be of inestimable benefit to said districts, and will increase the prosperity thereof;

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, citizens and residents of the said districts, most respectfully petition your honorable body to grant said Jacob Coerper and his associates, a charter for the construction of a railroad through said districts, and humbly urge that all means in the power of your honorable body to put forward in the aid and encouragement of the undertaking.

Mr. C. Brown introduced "An Act to amend section 1, chapter 2 of the Session Laws of 1896, as amended by chapter 25 of the Session Laws of 1890, and as further amended by Act 31 of the laws of the Republic of Hawaii in 1896, being an Act entitled, 'An Act to regulate the erection and repairing of buildings in the city of Honolulu within certain fire limits.'"

Mr. Clarence Crabbe introduced the following acts:

1. "An Act amending section 4 of Act 25 of the Session Laws of 1898."

2. "An Act amending section 222, chapter 26, of the Penal Laws of 1897, as compiled by Sidney M. Ballou."

3. "An Act to prohibit the driving of any vehicle faster than a walk over certain street crossings within the district of Honolulu."

Under the order of the day the matter of the official appointments by Governor Dole came up, and Mr. Cecil Brown at once moved that the consideration of this matter be deferred until next Tuesday.

The straight native element of the Independent party was evidently not fully posted on the arrangements already made, as could be clearly seen from the short speeches in favor of at once looking up the Governor's appointments, by Senator Kanuha, Kalauokalani, White, Russel and others.

Mr. Baldwin pointed out that the question of taking up the matter today or tomorrow cut no ice, because under the law the Governor had nothing to do with the matter. The whole question was, in fact, decided by the terms of the Organic Act.

Mr. C. Brown at this point read a section of the Organic Act bearing on the question, and said that no matter what was done as to sustaining or turning down appointments, all the present office holders would retain their offices until the end of the present session of the Legislature.

Upon this showing a vote was taken on the motion to postpone consideration until next Tuesday, which was carried.

Mr. Carter asked that the Senate go into committee of the whole on the loan bill. Denied.

Senate Bill 77 passed third reading without discussion.

Senate Bill 27 was postponed until next Monday for third reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate Bill 45, relating to the limitations provided for in the recoverment of land, passed third reading by a vote of 8 to 3.

House Bill 82, providing for the promulgation of the laws of the Territory, passed second reading, with third reading set for today.

House Bill 57 passed second reading, with the third reading set for today. The bill relates to the absence and disqualifications of circuit judges. The objects and purposes of the bill were explained in detail by Mr. Brown.

Senate Bill 83, relating to tailors and dressmakers, passed third reading by a vote of 11 to 2.

Senate Bill 90, to prevent the defrauding of owners of vehicles driven for hire, which came up on second reading, was read by title and referred to the judiciary committee.

Senate Bill 89 was read a second time by title and referred to the same committee. The bill relates to the protection of hotels and lodging houses.

Senate Bill 86, referring to the amendment and consolidation of the license laws, was read a second time by title and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Senate Bill 74, relating to awa licenses, was read a second time by title. It was amended by Mr. Carter in section 1, line 2, so as to read, "for district of Honolulu, $500; for the districts of Hilo, Wailuku and Lahaina, $200 each, and other districts $100 each." Amended by C. Brown so that the words "one hundred dollars," before each other district, be changed to $50. Passed second reading.

Senate Bill 95, relating to the licenses of shoemakers, was read a second time by title and referred to the ways and means committee.

Senate Bill 93, introduced by Mr. Carter, to regulate fiduciary companies, was read a second time by title and referred to the finance committee.

Senate Bill 97, relating to tires and wheels, passed second reading and was referred to the public lands committee.

Senate Bill 96, relating to licenses for the sale and exchange of animals, passed second reading and was referred to the ways and means committee.

Senate Bill 58, relating to priority in foreclosure of chattel mortgages, was ordered read section by section, and a motion was made by Mr. C. Brown, that section 1 be stricken out. This was lost by a party vote, and upon a motion by Mr. Carter, the bill passed second reading, was ordered typewritten, and third reading was set for next Monday.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE HOUSE HAS A LIVELY DAY

Forty-ninth Day — One hundred bills introduced; eighteen submitted for Governor's signature.

The returning members of the House yesterday found a heavy grist of business laid out for the day, forty bills for second and third readings being on the program. Senate bill 71 relating to the protection of birds, game, etc., passed by a heavy majority.

The Committee on Public Lands presented their report on Rowell's concurrent resolution, changing the program [illegible]

Whereas, S. B. Dole, the Governor of this Territory, has submitted to a committee of the House of Representatives that the trip of J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Public Lands, to Washington, D. C., was authorized and directed by him and that, among other things, the said J. F. Brown was instructed by the Governor to advocate the repeal or modification of that clause of section 55 of the Organic Act which reads as follows:

"That no corporation, domestic or foreign, shall acquire and hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of 1,000 acres and all real estate acquired and held by such corporation or association contrary hereto shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States, but existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired."

And, whereas, E. P. Dole, Attorney General of this Territory, has recently rendered an opinion that leases of public land by corporations in excess of 1,000 acres or in addition to the land held in fee by such corporation is not prohibited by the above mentioned laws; and,

Whereas, there is an evident desire on the part of public officials of this Territory to remove all obstacles and allow corporations to increase the already too large holdings and thereby monopolize all the agricultural lands to the great loss and detriment of the citizens of this Territory; and,

Whereas, the Governor has, without authority of law, held regular and secret conferences with the heads of the departments under him since the erection of this Territory, and has denied to the House of Representatives access to or copies of the records of the proceedings thereof; and,

Whereas, it is a matter of common report that such reports will show that the Governor in such council or conference has favorably considered propositions yielding valuable concessions and exchanging of lands and privileges in the Territory to monopolies, corporations and private landed interests to the manifest detriment of "the homestead settlement system" long recognized as fundamental to the stability of a State and which, if adapted to our local conditions of soil, etc., would create in the near future an increasing proportion of small land holders who would naturally become the mainspring of the progress and proper development of this Territory.

The original resolution providing for bringing suit in the Supreme Court and requesting a Congressional commission to investigate the matter, was kept intact.

The whole amended resolution was adopted by a majority of 20 to 5. Dickey, Keiki, Kumalae, Robertson and Wilcox.

Gilfillan, Hoogs and Prendergast were absent.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless and assistant Rowell came in for a severe scoring at the hands of the Committee on Public Expenditure. Epithets were freely used even the late Captain King's administration being censured. Rowell however was the recipient of the greatest share of the stigma.

The Committee found that on the Pali road contract bids, C. B. Dwight made an offer to complete the work for $20,975, a bid just $25 below the $20,000 appropriation and far below that of any of his competitors, a circumstance that the jury declared showed that Dwight knew in advance what the others were bidding. Furthermore a bond of only $2000 had been required at his hands and even that not forfeited on his failure to complete the contract.

A letter from Dwight to Capt. King was quoted in which the contractor asked for leniency and claimed that he was losing money.

In apparent response to this appeal, in 1900 an appropriation of $17,000 was granted and a further one of $6,565, for unpaid bills on the Pali road.

Yet another sum of $22,000 was spent making a grand total of $75,788.13.

The report reads:

Your committee feels a natural delicacy in discussing a matter involving the conduct of a person since dead. The late Captain J. A. King, the then Minister of the Interior, only followed the common practice and undoubtedly acting on the advice of his subordinate and with the consent of his associates in the Government permitted the bond to lapse. He was what some members of the Government service today claim to be, an honest man and one possessed of that purity of thought which prompted him to invest all others with the sterling qualities which distinguished him.

An unsuccessful or incompetent management makes or unmakes many a business firm in the competitions of this life, and what applies to the ordinary business life applies with more force to Governmental affairs. Viewed in this light, it was gross neglect of the public interest to continue C. B. Dwight in charge of this work, by the Government. It was an unauthorized exceeding of authority to permit one who had thus brought the Government to severe loss to continue the supervision of the work. . . .

C. B. Dwight was permitted to continue in charge of the work and to turn what would have been otherwise the most disastrous agreement of his life to yield him results hardly hoped for when he wrote his letter of April 6, 1899. Mr. Dwight's receipts up to the present time have amounted to $16,900.

"We have not a word to say against Mr. Dwight. He has shown by his manipulations in evidence in this matter that he is cut out for something more than working out losing contracts on pali roads. Such interest as has been displayed by this man in looking out for the interests of C. B. Dwight makes the actions of the Government officials stand out all the more glaringly in their lack of those elements which should mark all the transactions and conduct of officers of the Government. . . .

"The difference between $15,000 and the total cost of the work as accomplished to date, an amount equal to the original contract price, represents the perquisites that have been written over the entire road by the finger that indicated the first fault therein. Incompetence, mismanagement and impotence must be charged against the methods applied by officers of the Government in the management of departmental matters under existing centralized conditions.

"The present Superintendent of Public Works as a member of the Legislature of 1898, was most determined and forceful in his utterances and attitude toward the then Superintendent of Public Works, W. E. Rowell. When Alexander Young retired Mr. McCandless took the office and the lion and the lamb lay down together.

"Your committee reverts to this matter solely for the purpose of showing that good government cannot exist under such conditions.

"In all transactions of this kind the people are the losers. In this instance they have been heavily so, but the loss has been so divided that there seems to be opportunity to fix actual responsibility.

"Added to this comes the political chances and that is one head of the office, but your committee feels that with the Assistant Superintendent lies the actual responsibility for these losses.

"That W. E. Rowell lacks, and for years past has also had the confidence of the taxpayers, as evidenced by the report of a committee to the House of Representatives during the session of 1898, when their arraignment of that officer was severe and caustic, is proven by the present attitude of all those with whom the department does business. It is proper therefore, to seek a reason why the new officer taking charge of this most important branch of the Government, with his known antipathy to this man on record, should permit him to remain in control of important duties.

"Why did not J. A. McCandless, when taking office, relieve himself and the people of the necessity of carrying on the pay roll a man who to him and them had become an offensive through constantly recurring evidences of his incompetency?

"Your committee believes that the interests of the Department of Public Works and of the community at large, would be subserved by the separation of W. E. Rowell from the administrative service of that department and we recommend accordingly.

"We recommend further that a penal clause covering malfeasance in office be added to the general laws; that the amount of a bond required with a contract for public work should be not less than 40 per cent of the contract price of the work and that two or more sureties be on such bond.

"The gross negligence shown in making estimate of the cost of work of this kind, that has too frequently been displayed in the disparity between the estimates and actual competitive tender, leads your committee to suggest that when estimates are submitted they should deal with the proposed work in detail and should be based upon a comparison of expenditures for similar purposes within and for the biennial period last passed. The department, if properly conducted, should have an enormous amount of this detail information on hand, so arranged as to be readily available for reference. It is impossible to believe that with such care as would be ordinarily exercised by any business man, information of this character would not have been used in checking over proposed new work, and the peculiar features of the work under discussion would have been eliminated.

"The inference to be drawn is that Mr. McCandless permitted his anxiety to hold office to overcome both his prejudice and his judgment, and at the mandate of a superior who was the friend of W. E. Rowell, took office under a promise direct or implied, that the protege of his superior should not be disturbed in the enjoyment of his sinecure.

"Your committee believes that the best interests of the Department of Public Works and of the community at large, would be subserved by the separation of W. E. Rowell from the administrative service and we recommend accordingly. We recommend further that a penal clause, covering malfeasance and maladministration in office, be added to the general laws.

"JOHN EMMELUTH.
"J. K. KEKAULA.
"J. K. KAAUWAI."

The minority report was as follows:

"We agree with the facts found by the majority of the committee and with the finding and recommendations in regard to a general clause and bonds, but we cannot concur in the wording of the report and the personal portions referring to various officials.

"C. H. DICKEY.
"W. H. HOOGS."

W. W. Dimond was granted a franchise to manufacture, erect factories for such manufacture, lay pipes, instal meters for the use of hydro-carbon gas as an illuminant in the city of Honolulu.

A recess until the afternoon was then taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon the members settled into their seats with a determination to get through the long program of business.

The gas franchise was reconsidered and its title ordered changed to agree with the body of the bill. The bill was then passed as amended.

The Act appropriating $3,500 for the school exhibit at Buffalo passed its second reading and was placed in the order of business for today.

House bill 23, relative to the payment of a 2 per cent income tax on all yearly incomes over $1,000 came up for its third reading.

Kumalae wished it raised to $2,000 and Beckley amended the amount to $4,000.

Prendergast was in favor of keeping the amount of income to the original income, as the country was in need of money, and if the procedure proved an error, the Legislature of 1903 could readily rectify. Twenty dollars a year income tax to a man who made $80 a month was but a small amount.

Aylett thought that $4,000 was too high, but that an average of $2,000 would strike an equable range. Our mechanics who work and sweat all day should not have to pay income taxes, but the richer folks who hold sugar stocks. "I think this is a matter that touches the heart of the people."

Dickey pointed out that, in Australia and England, an income tax was paid on three-fourths of the proposed amount.

Makekau thought that no member of the House got over $1,000 a month income, but that everyone should pay their share, and that therefore the bill pass without amendment.

Mossman proposed an amendment to $3,000, and did not think that mechanics should be included in taxation that placed him on a level with a sugar baron.

Mossman also thought the Bill unconstitutional and unfit to pass at all, and asked for its rejection because of the many amendments that had been offered. It was a somewhat inconsistent speech and created much laughter.

Robertson asked Mossman in what way the measure was unconstitutional, but that honorable member refused to give the particulars.

The amendments were lost.

Hoogs moved the rejection of the bill on the grounds that time was being lost, that a similar bill had been declared unconstitutional, and this was likely to be considered the same.

Dickey, the introducer of the bill, replied that the measure had been changed from the original bill and was not now unconstitutional, four States now having income taxes which were held to be constitutional.

Robertson's amendment to add a section repealing the old income tax law, was accepted and the bill passed by a vote of 24-5.

House bill 52, for the prevention of entry of consumptives and lepers into the Territory came up for its third reading and passed by a unanimous vote of 29-0.

House bill 63, referring to the creation of the office of Transportation Commissioner, was referred on its third reading to a special committee.

House bill 80, amending sections 13 and 12 of Act 45, Session Laws of 1896, came up for its third reading.

Everybody started in talking at once without the slightest chance of interpretation, the result of the House sounding like an aviary of parrots at meal time. The bill relates to the taking of private property for public uses, and the compensation for the same, and finally, after a motion for indefinite postponement was lost, the measure passed on a 27-1 vote.

The Public Lands Committee reported favorably on the bill for construction of the Olaa railroad in the Districts of Puna and South Kona.

The House then took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Twenty-five members only were present at the evening session. Hoogs, Robertson, Mossman, Makekau, Kumalae and Gilfillan being absent.

Senate bill 21, relating to the Leasing of government lands, passed its second reading.

Senate bill 22, relating to the sale of petroleum, passed its second reading and was ordered typewritten and placed on the order of business for today.

Senate bill 15, relating to gross cheat, was reported on by the Judiciary Committee, who recommended that the bill pass with a slight amendment. The report was adopted and the bill placed in today's business.

The special committee on House bill 63, creating the office of Transportation Commissioner, recommended its passage with slight amendments. The bill was then passed unanimously.

Senate bill 14, relating to the receiving of stolen goods, was next taken up, the Judiciary Committee recommending its passage with a few changes. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the minority report.

A resolution by Paele was introduced and read, recommending that an additional five days be granted Secretary Cooper to transmit replies to a resolution presented to him over four weeks ago.

A resolution was also read in the same strain concerning information asked from the Secretary with regard to the names of those holding office in Honolulu, their nationality and citizenship. The resolution was tabled until tomorrow.

Emmeluth moved a reconsideration of the vote that passed the county bill. Several members antagonistic to the bill being absent, the motion carried. Representative Emmeluth's object was to insert amendments, principally a provision for the election of officers provided by the bill, said election to be held on the 15th day of July, an important omission hitherto overlooked, and also to add a section providing for the bill going into effect.

Makekau contended that the election of officers was already provided for, but on being informed of his error, seconded the motion to insert the amendments.

Hihio calmly went to sleep across his chair, but was awakened by Prendergast's piping treble proposing another amendment to the bill that the county seat of Lunalilo, Lihue, be changed to Waimea, as the latter place would be the sea port later on.

Kaauwai spoke without a breath for several minutes, during which Hihio again went into the land of dreams, anu Kawaihoa caught mosquitoes.

Kaauwai objected to the change of county seats, and thought such change was the wish of the minority, although the Delegate had recommended such an alteration.

Speaker Akina here traded chairs with Beckley.

Kaauwai further contended that Waimea was situated in the midst of taro patches, the streets being so narrow that a person walking down them was like a horse with blinds on.

Speaker Akina attempted to speak, but Beckley voiced the rule that he, as Vice Speaker, could only occupy the chair in Akina's absence and had no right to be there.

Dickey then took the chair and Akina again tried to talk, standing by Beckley's desk. That member objected to sharing his allotted space with Akina, who was forced to occupy a vacant spot between desks.

Akina contended that the people of Waimea paid considerably more taxes than all other places in Lunalilo county put together; also that the location was no less central than that of many of the other county seats. "Looking at it from the point of view of the sugar industry being an important factor, Waimea was easily first. The locale of the place was superior to any part of the Island of Kauai in health and scenery, being similar to those places chosen as picked resorts by our great chiefs and rulers of the past." Waimea was also a port of call for the inter-Island steamers.

Akina continued to talk while Prendergast walked on to the Speaker's platform and held a whispered conference with Representative Dickey.

Makekau suggested that as the bill was already typewritten, changes would mean more money.

Wilcox said that Lihue was central, the buildings being there, and that it was not intended to have a county seat in a harbor but on the land. "I don't think some of these people have been in Waimea," he said. "I don't understand Mr. Prendergast talking about its beauties. In dry weather the dust is two feet thick and in wet weather the mud is the same."

The interpretation caused much laughter, though Prendergast's smile was somewhat vinegary. The motion was voted on, declared carried, but on a reconsideration counted 12-11 against.

Prendergast complained that Emmeluth had voted both ways.

Emmeluth: "I voted aye in fun; no in earnest. I do not believe in changing the county bill."

Akina: "I think the motion is carried."

Beckley: "I move to amend by striking out everything from the title to the end of the bill."

Dickey moved to change Maui's county seat from Lahaina to Wailuku, saying it was the central point."

Beckley: "I object to the honorable gentlemen trying to mislead the House. Wailuku is not the central point."

Cries of order.

Makekau again objected to amendments.

Dickey proceeded amid frequent ejaculations of "Ninau" (Question), to expatiate on the beauties of Wailuku and all the plantations surrounding it, comprising nine-tenths of the wealth of the county and three-quarters of the population.

Emmeluth: "If the voters of the county want to change the county seat, the bill provides for them so doing."

The motion was lost.

Emmeluth: "I move the bill pass second reading."

Beckley: "I move the bill pass as amended."

The bill passed.

Dickey: "I move we adjourn."

Mahoe: "I move the county bill be placed in order of day for tomorrow."

The motion for adjournment was lost. The motion to place the county bill in today's business was carried.

Makekau: "I move we adjourn."

The motion was carried and the House adjourned at 10 o'clock sharp.

BUSINESS DONE.

A bill relating to the manufacture of hydrocarbon gas. Passed with amendments.

Senate bill 21, relative to the protection of birds. Passed.

Committee on Public Lands report on concurrent resolution relative to taking up of real estate by corporations. Adopted.

Report of Public Lands Committee on the bill for a steam railroad in North and South Kona. Laid on table to be considered with the bill.

A bill relative to taking of private property for public uses. Passed, 25-1.

An Act appropriating $3,500 for the school exhibit at Buffalo. Placed on order of business for today.

House bill 23, relative to the payment of a 2 per cent income tax. Passed, 24-5.

House bill 52, relative to the entry of lepers and consumptives to these Islands. Passed, vote unanimous.

House bill 63, referring to the office of Transportation Commissioner. Referred to a special committee.

House bill 80, amending certain sections of Act 45, session laws of '96 (third reading). Passed, 25-1.

Senate bill 29, relative to the licensing of physicians. Passed second reading.

Senate bill 51, relative to sale of petroleum. Passed second reading.

Senate bill 22, relative to Territorial seal. Passed second reading.

Senate bill 12, relative to gross cheat, was recommended passed with amendments by Judiciary Committee.

House bill 65, creating office of Transportation Commissioner. Passed.

Judiciary Committee's report on Senate bill 14, relative to receipt of stolen goods. Tabled to be considered with minority report.

The county bill was reconsidered and amended. Passed second reading and placed on order of today.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN.

If Honolulu People Are Not Convinced by Local Testimony They Differ From Other People.

Our readers will have noticed how in the past two years "Cures" have multiplied in the newspapers very fast, and the public are becoming sceptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who supplies these facts, where they are from. People will not now accept incredible cures from the other side of the world. They want them at home. "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe" is what is asked for. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Truant officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Some of the symptoms of kidney disease are pain in the back, sick headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, dark colored urine, deposits, etc. If you have any of these symptoms you should lose no time in treating them, for delay is dangerous.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Is the Original and Only Genuin
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma.
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice Chancellor SIR W PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR J COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhœa."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Do not leave your home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed and cannot be procured while you are on board the cars or steamship. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At all druggists, 50 cents.

SAFETY FILM

CAUCUS OF LAWYERS

In response to notice given, about fifteen attorneys met yesterday afternoon in the court room of the First Circuit Court, for the purpose of discussing the proposed plan of framing a bill for a new judiciary system, the same to be sent, when completed and agreed upon, to Congress, accompanied by a petition for its passage, signed by the members of the Bar Association.

For a time it was thought that no meeting could be held, on account of the attendance not being sufficient to constitute a quorum, but several more lawyers came strolling in, and W. O. Smith took the Court's chair to preside, Secretary Case alert and at the clerk's table.

Attorney Davis, who is a very vehement supporter of the proposed plan, began enthusiastically to express his sentiments in the matter, and was promptly sat upon by Attorney McClanahan, who raised the point that the meeting was irregular and had no right to pass upon anything; according to the constitution and by-laws, he said, ten days' notice was necessary to a regular special meeting, whereas he, and a number of others, had received only a few hours' notice.

There was a great deal of quibbling over the matter, and a few sly personalities were indulged in; then Attorney Weaver solved the problem by making a motion that the meeting resolve itself into a caucus, to informally discuss the subject, which they had originally intended to discuss. This was agreed upon and the discussion began. Mr. Davis did most of the discussing, his remarks being directed principally towards the present judiciary system and the Judges; he said that with these there was "something wrong," backing up his statement with the extremely thin volume of reports in which were contained the reports of all the cases tried before the Supreme Court of the Territory during the past year. Mr. Davis compared the size of this book with the size of a fat volume lying on the table beside him entitled somebody or other on Torts, a half dozen books of which size, he said, are ordinarily compiled by the Supreme Courts of other Territories. This went, he said, to show that there was "something wrong somewhere," and that it wasn't fair for the Government to pay $5,000 a year for the making of a little book like the one he held aloft in his hand.

Finally, the proposed petition, which had been signed by all the attorneys in Honolulu, was read, and following it the resolutions drafted by Hatch & Silliman, showing the plan for the new judiciary system.

After the reading, by Judge Silliman, it was suggested by the persistent Mr. McClanahan that the meeting had no right, as a meeting of the Bar Association, to take any steps in the matter, and upon this suggestion, a motion that the matter be referred to a committee was put to a vote—the committee to revise the resolutions already drafted, in which certain inconsistencies had been pointed out, and to report at a special meeting which was to be regularly called, with the prescribed ten days' notice. The Chair appointed Judge Silliman, Attorney Weaver and T. McCants Stewart to attend to the duties of such committee, and as this practically closed the matter for the time being, someone made a motion, and Chairman Smith asked all those in favor of formally closing the informal meeting to please signify by going home. The majority went, and the motion was carried.

The proposed plan provides for seven Supreme Justices, and three, instead of the present five, Circuit Courts, the Supreme Justices to take turns at sitting in the Circuit Courts, and all cases appealed from the Circuit Courts to be heard in the Supreme Court by Justices who had not heard the case in the lower courts. The suggested plan is calculated to expedite the trial of cases and keep the calendars clear. The resolutions will be properly framed and presented to the Bar Association at the special meeting which is to be called. The petition already signed by the lawyers of the City, both members of the Bar Association and those who are not, is as follows:

"Whereas, there are over 200 untried civil actions on the calendar of the Circuit Court for the Island of Oahu, and new actions are being constantly brought, and it is apparent that the two Judges now appointed for said Island are unable to dispose of the actions now pending in said court, and such new actions as may be hereafter brought; and,

Whereas, the Judges of the Circuit Courts in and for the Islands of Kauai, Maui and Hawaii can dispose of a greater amount of business than is brought before them; and,

Whereas, it is believed that three Judges of the Supreme Court are not a sufficient number to constitute a court of final appeal in this Territory, and that the provision by which members of the bar are called to sit in the place of one or more of said Justices in the event of their disqualification or absence, is not satisfactory;

Therefore we, the undersigned members of the bar of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, do petition the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, to pass an Act conferring substantially the provisions of Exhibit A, hereto attached."

Signed: Alfred S. Hartwell, Paul Neumann, J. J. Dunne, Cecil Brown, William O. Smith, Frederick W. Hanky, George D. Davis, Charles F. Peterson, Wade Warren Thayer, Leon M. Strauss, B. L. Marx, J. T. De Bolt, Alfred Magoon, J. C. Achi, A. A. Wilder, A. L. C. Atherton, F. W. Milverton, Lorrin Andrews, Ernest C. Peters, Frank Andrade, C. C. Bitting, I. M. Long, A. G. Correa, W. K. Wilder, Abraham Lewis, Jr., Henry Holmes, R. D. Silliman, R. H. Hitchcock, Jno. W. Cathcart, W. L. Wilcox, Sid Dayton, Edgar Caypless, T. McCants Stewart, S. K. Ka-ne, Henry Smith, Philip L. Weaver, Jr., A. M. Brown, Roval D. Mead, W. C. Parke, Albert F. Judd, Enoch Johnson, James Kaulia, F. M. Brooke, F. E. Thompson, F. J. Russell, J. M. Monsarratt, John W. Chillingworth, Sr., Lyle A. Dickey, W. Austin Whiting, W. J. Robinson, Francis J. Berrey, J. Mahiai Kaneakua, and H. Case.

Three Senators of the Territorial Legislature yesterday filed applications with the First Circuit Court for admission and leave to practice law in the District Courts of the Territory, and upon examination and the filing of oaths, they were admitted to the bar and licensed in accordance with their applications. They were J. B. Kaohi, who formerly for years had a license, but failed to renew it after the overthrow of the monarchy; I. H. Kahilina, who was formerly District Judge of the District of Kohala for two years, and L. Nakapaahu, formerly a member of the police force, captain of police and deputy sheriff for years in Waimea, Kauai.

MAUI GOES DOWN AGAIN

The Oahu and Makawao polo clubs played another game at Moanalua yesterday afternoon and hundreds of people, some of whom wondered what the trouble was all about, witnessed the match.

Like Roosevelt's Rough Riders, like mounted Apaches, like rodeo vaqueros, the eight young men played polo yesterday. It was similar to a Wild West show, except that no charge was made for admission.

The two teams lined up as follows:

Maui—L. von Tempsky, Harry Copp, W. D. Aiken, D. C. Lindsay.

Oahu—Gerritt Judd, Charlie Judd, Henry Damon, J. M. Fleming.

The colors of the home team were light blue and white, and those of the visitors orange and black.

The teams were the same as in Saturday's game, with the exception that Lindsay played back in place of von Tempsky.

The Oahu team rode the same horses as in the first game. The visitors introduced two new ponies.

Three periods of fifteen minutes each were played and the game lasted forty-five minutes instead of an hour, as on Saturday.

The first period was a sort of reception to the blues. Oahu scored five points and Maui one. Charlie Judd especially distinguished himself in this spasm, displaying wonderful quickness and rarely missing a stroke. Harry Copp rode a balky horse and was practically out of the game during the first period. Lindsay, at back, played better than on Saturday in the first section of the game.

In the second, Maui realized that it was time to make a grand effort and played up grandly. Copp poloed up to his home reputation and was instrumental in obtaining three goals for his side. At the end of the second period the score stood Oahu 5, Maui 4. In this period the visitors were dashing and reckless in their interferences, particularly von Tempsky, who played a better game than on Saturday.

Everything in the third period went Oahu's way. When the bell rang they cantered off the field winners by ten goals to five.

Copp went to pieces in the last period. He was handicapped by a poor horse and was perhaps the worst-mounted man on the team. Lindsay's pony was also palpably fagged out in the third period.

Von Tempsky rode his gray horse throughout the game with the exception of a few minutes in the first period, and the animal floundered badly in the final stage of the match.

Aiken's pony, which was good on Saturday, was suffering from a sore mouth yesterday and was almost unmanageable.

For the winners "Kauka" and Charlie Judd played a great game. The former was the star for long repeated drives and fast riding. Charlie Judd, the spectacular interferer, did much in the way of football shouldering off to discount von Tempsky's playing. Damon played a fair game which was meteoric if somewhat independable. He is a good front hand smasher at great speed.

For the Makawao experts Captain Fleming showed up very creditably. He is the man to make the critical emergency stroke near goal. Von Tempsky was a host in himself and by his splendid exhibition of horsemanship caused the spectators to continually 'O-o-o-h!' in genuine wonderment. Lindsay at back drove off almost certain goal shots of opponents in the nick of time.

Considering the parlous condition of their mounts, the visitors made a good showing and equally horsed would undoubtedly give the blues a hard rub. The Maulites complain that the weather is hotter here than on the Valley Isle and to this and the sea trip must be attributed the undoing of the Makawao ponies.

The spectators wanted the visitors to win and to this end their lungs furnished the motive power. It was "Maui! Play up, Maui!" wherever two or three spectators were gathered together. The crowd was not so enthusiastic as on Saturday, but every phase of the game was keenly watched, and there is no doubt whatever that locally polo has "caught on."

It is possible that a Honolulu team will visit Maui and play a game or two there on the Fourth of July.

POLO CLUBS FEASTED.

A complimentary banquet was tendered the visiting members of the Maui Polo Club last evening by the Oahu Polo Club at Lycurgus' Grill, where the contesting teams and their friends fraternized and toasted one another and vowed to meet again soon upon the grassy field. Covers were laid for twenty in the private banquet room and informality reigned supreme. The dinner was a fitting close to a memorable tournament which has initiated a new sport in the Hawaiian Islands and won popularity from its inception because of the gentlemanly, sportsmanlike qualities which make it the "King of Games." Chef Lycurgus loaded the board with good things to eat and drink, and banquet, tournament, and the spirit of true sportsmanship were lauded to the skies.

President S. E. Damon of the Oahu club sat at the head of the table, and on his right was Captain von Tempsky, the president of the visiting team. Flanking them were the remainder of the Maui players, David Lindsay, Harry Copp and W. O. Aiken. In order were the members of the Oahu Club, F. C. Atherton, Fred. Waterhouse, A. F. Judd and the victorious members of the Oahu team, Captain Fleming, C. S. Judd, G. P. Judd and H. F. Damon. Next to them sat the following invited guests: Walter F. Dillingham, George Fuller, Harold M. Mott-Smith, Fred. Damon and Gerritt P. Wilder. Following is the menu:

Polo Blue Points.
Consomme de Reine.
Salad.
Hawaiian Crawfish.
Sauterne.
Hors d'Oeuvres.
Olives. Pickles. Radishes.
Stuffed Peppers.
Fish.
Fillet of Sole, Tartar Sauce.
Pommes Duchesse.
Zinfandel.
Entrees.
Riz de Veaw, Braise au Petit Pois.
Sorbert a la Romaine.
Rotis.
Spring Chicken au Cresson.
Pommery Sec.
Vegetables.
Asparagus, Mayonnaise Dressing.
Masned Potatoes.
Dessert.
Orange Fritters. Walnuts. Almonds.
Raisins. Cafe Noir.

Queen Liliuokalani will be accompanied by a score of young people a week from next Saturday on an old-style riding party. They will go from Washington Place to Waikiki, where refreshments will be served.

SCHILLING IS HEARD FROM

The Japan Gazette contains the following article about Geo. M. Schilling, the round-the-world pedestrian who made a call at Honolulu three years ago:

George M. Schilling, the one-armed pedestrian, who is walking round the world for a wager that during the tour he will "neither beg, borrow, nor spend,' and will return to New York, from whence he set out in a paper suit, with $5,000 (gold), arrived in Hongkong on the 14th inst., by the S. S. Glenfalloch, and at once registered himself at the United States Consulate. He called at this office on the 17th inst., and handed us a pamphlet which he said he was selling to obtain the means to carry him onward, and enable him to win the wager he had made before he set out on his wide-world walk. He produced several books (on the pages of which were the Consulate and Municipal seals of the various towns through which he had travelled), as documentary evidence of his bona fides. He said he left New York, accompanied by his dog, King II, on 3rd August, 1897, went across the American Continent and shipped at Vancouver for Australia on 3rd June, 1898. Arriving at Sydney on 25th August, 1898, he travelled through Southern Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the other colonies, accomplishing the unprecedented feat of having walking 10,000 miles in 2 years. Leaving Freemantle on 24th August, 1900, he shipped for Ceylon. From Colombo he walked to Kandy and returned by train. A few days afterwards he took a steamer for Calcutta, and walked across India to Bombay. Returning by train he left India by boat for Rangoon on 8th January last, and set out for Mandalay, reaching there on 7th February. It was his intention to proceed to Bhamo, and, crossing the Chinese frontier, walk through the Yunnan province, but on arriving at the Upper Burma Boundary he was advised that it was useless to proceed any further in consequence of the disturbed state of the country. The local authorities at Bhamo refused to allow him to enter the interior, and Schilling, finding his attempts to proceed through China by that route altogether frustrated, determined to return to Rangoon and ship for the Straits. After remaining in Singapore a few days he took the Glenfalloch for Hongkong with the view of proceeding to Japan and thus complete his tour of the Eastern portion of this Hemisphere. Altogether, Schilling says, he has walked 22,000 miles, and judging from the portraits he has shown us, his physical condition has been very little affected by his pedestrian feat. He tells us that he was laid up with dysentery in Rangoon, and had the misfortune to lose his faithful dog, King II., at Bombay, but beyond that he is none the worse for his adventurous tour. He says that if he can walk through China from Shanghai he will do so after Japan has been visited, and then proceeding to Europe complete his task by a tour through the British Isles. Schilling is hopeful that some local gentlemen will take an interest in his feat, and assist him in getting a hall wherein he can lecture on his tour, and obtain the means to carry him further on his journey.

THE HAWAIIAN SCHOOL EXHIBIT

Hawaii's educational exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will be characteristic of the general work being carried on in the public schools of the City and of the Territory. Miss Rose Davison, who is to represent the Department of Education at the Exposition, takes with her on the Sierra today specimens of the work of almost every school in the islands, from the largest and most representative in Honolulu to the smallest and most isolated one on Molokai. She will carry along with her the ordinary written work of which each school is justly proud; also specimens of work in language, geography, history and mathmatics.

Besides this the public school system will be represented by sewing, fancy work, lauhala and bamboo weaving, such as mats, fancy baskets, fans, hats, picture frames, napkin rings and wood work. Ancient Hawaiian implements of handicraft will also appear in this exhibit. Drawings and paintings will form one of the features of the art exhibit, some of which will be displayed in connection with the written work. In nature study the department will send forward leaves and plants mounted on cardboard, collections of seeds and shells.

The department has already secured space from the commissioner of education at the exposition but Miss Davison hopes and believes she will secure additional space if necessary for a proper display of the products of Hawaii's schools. It is thought at the Department of Education that its representative will secure whatever space she asks for the exhibit will be unique and every inducement is being offered to the new territorial additions to the United States to become as prominent as possible. The exhibit will be forwarded from San Francisco to Buffalo by express.

An Accession to Stanford.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, April 6.—The department of history is likely to be strengthened next year by the addition to its factuity of Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin, who is at present head of the department of American history in the University of Michigan. It is learned that an offer was made to him some time ago by President Jordan, and while it is at present under consideration, it is presumed that he will accept.

Professor McLaughlin is an authority along the lines of United States political and constitutional history. He has been connected with the Ann Arbor institution either as student or instructor for twenty-three years, and has contributed largely to historical literature, his best known work being "The Life of Lewis Cass," in the American Statesman series. If he comes to Stanford he probably will have charge of the courses formerly conducted by Professor G. H. Howard.

King Edward intends to increase his racing stud and remove it to Ascot.

BREAKING QUARANTINE?

Every evening since the Kilpatrick has been in quarantine for smallpox outside, just about dusk of each day, a boat has left the side of the transport laden with officers and their wives and, rowed by soldiers, has gone to Waikiki.

The boat goes near the Castle residence and then makes its way toward shore.

On one day it was about half past five o'clock in the evening that the boat was seen to leave the side. On some days it was a little later. It is still light at the time of the departure but when the boat gets about opposite the Castle residence it is dusk, just beginning to be dark. It is not known—or told—ashore when the boat returns.

Said a well known waterfronter to an Advertiser reporter yesterday, "I have been wondering what a boat was doing between the Kilpatrick and Waikiki every evening during the last week or more since the transport has been in quarantine. Last night one of the Kilpatrick's boats was lowered from the vessel's side and, manned by soldiers, was taken in the direction of Waikiki, as far as the Castle residence. I saw it that far. After that it became too dark for me to see whether the boat was put ashore. I was outside of the harbor at the time, and saw a number of officers and ladies go from the transport to the boat. I did not see the boat come back.

"I think that something ought to be done about this for if the officers and their wives are really coming ashore against the quarantine regulations, as they certainly seem to be doing, they ought to be stopped, otherwise we are likely to have an epidemic of smallpox in Honolulu, and all on account of the selfishness of a few people who ought to set an example of obedience and discipline to the thousand soldiers on the ship.

"I would also like to say something about the manner in which the sick men who are sent to the quarantine island from the Kilpatrick, suffering with the measles, are treated.

"They are lowered into a boat and left to lie there in the hot sun, the boat meanwhile pounding around against the side of the transport, until the quarantine launch goes out to tow it to the landing at quarantine island. Unsheltered from the sun, not even provided with a mattress or anything comfortable on which to lie while being yanked along through the water, it is a wonder that any of the men recover from their sickness. Sometimes the sick men have to lie alongside the transport, in the small boat, half an hour or more, waiting for the launch. I have seen this with my own eyes and know what I am talking about.

"The whole matter has been badly managed. When the transport first came here and smallpox was found aboard, after the cases had been removed to the island, the troops should also have been placed on the quarantine island, the ship's crew remaining aboard while the vessel was thoroughly fumigated. Then the transport could have come up to the wharf and taken on water and coal, all she wanted, in a couple of days and gotten away about her business."

Three more soldiers, suffering with measles, were taken from the transport yesterday and landed at the quarantine island.

On Saturday one man, troubled with a fistula, was taken from the ship. There are at present thirty-five patients at the hospital on Quarantine Island. Three are smallpox patients and are doing well. The rest are measles patients with the one exception named.

THE CREMATION BILL.

Brilliant Specimen of Ind. Rep. Home Rule Statesmanship.

The following bill to punish a man who permits his own cremation without giving previous notice in writing to the Board of Health, is a fair specimen of the sort of legislation the Home Rulers are trying to achieve:

An Act to Prohibit the Cremating of Deceased Persons Without the Consent of the Family of the Deceased.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. The cremating of any deceased person in the Territory of Hawaii is hereby strictly prohibited except at the request of the family of the deceased.

Section 2. If any person wishes to be cremated, or the family of any deceased, notice must be given to the Board of Health in writing. But the expense must be borne by the person or family who so desires to be cremated.

Section 3. That all rules made by the Board of Health in reference to cremation is hereby abolished.

Section 4. And if any person or persons fail to comply with the provisions of this Act, he or they shall be guilty of a crime, and if proved guilty shall be imprisoned not more than one year nor less than six months.

Section 5. This Act shall take effect on and after the date of its approval.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
QUICK RELIEF FROM PAIN.

All who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism are delighted with the quick relief from pain which it affords. When speaking of this Mr. D. N. Sinks, of Troy, Ohio, says: "Some time ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my arm and shoulder. I tried numerous remedies, but got no relief until I was recommended by Messrs. George F. Parsons & Co., druggists of this place, to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. They recommended it so highly that I bought a bottle. I was soon relieved of all pain. I have since recommended this liniment to many of my friends, who agree with me that this is the best remedy for muscular rheumatism in the market." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Governor Allen denies that Porto Ricans are starving, and says that the recent petition for food was the work of a malcontent.

LESS BEEF NOW USED

MAUI, April 20.—The old law of demand and supply is limiting the rise in the price of beef. One of the Makawao butchers states that when the price of beef was low he used to sell 900 pounds weekly, but that now he retails only four and five hundred pounds. It is the same in Wailuku, and probably all over Maui. The butcher has sale for but about one-half the amount of beef that he formerly sold at lower prices. Many customers have ceased to purchase beef at 15 cents per pound, and thus the demand is diminished. Butchers state that to raise the price still higher will not increase the profits of the cattle owner, but will only further diminish the demand.

A postoffice is to be established, or rather, re-established, at Waiakoa. Kula. C. E. Copeland will be the new postmaster.

Whooping cought is again showing itself in various localities of Makawao district.

During the week petitions to the Legislature have been in circulation all over Maui, praying that the county-seat be not Lahaina, as mentioned in the county bill, but Wailuku, inasmuch as the latter town is larger and is nearer the center of the population of the proposed county.

Paia plantation has recently constructed two pretentious cottages near the mill. One of them is occupied by Henry Robinson, the plantation carpenter.

Normal Instructor S. Kellinoi has been in Lahaina during the past week.

Public opinion of Maui is seemingly against the dispensary bill, for according to the vote taken a short time ago, it was four precincts against two, viz., the Lahaina, Wailuku, Spreckelsville and Kula precincts, against the Paia, Hamakuapoko and Keanae precincts, with Hana, Kipahulu, Ulupalakua and Kaanapali to be heard from.

The Mauna Loa had quite a passenger list of Maui people last Thursday night, the 18th: Mr. and Mrs. L. von Tempsky, bound for Canada; D. C. Lindsay, off for Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken and H. Copp, for Honolulu.

During Sunday, the 14th, Paia church people were much pleased to see Dr. E. G. Beckwith again in the pulpit. He preached a fine sermon, and seemingly has fully recovered his health.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken, of Makawao. Mr. Brown is the assistant to Rev. Mr. Kincaid, of Honolulu.

During the evening of the 12th, as Mr. D. D. Baldwin, of Haiku, was going home through Maliko Gulch, in the darkness, he drove his brake over a large stone, overturned the vehicle, and fell head-foremost on the hard road. He was badly bruised and received a severe shock.

WILCOX SIZED UP.

The Hilo Tribune Agrees With Congressman Hill

Congressman Hill of Connecticut has brought down upon himself the wrath of a portion of the Honolulu press by his statement that Wilcox as Territorial Delegate was a mere nonentity as a legislative factor at Washington, and that Haywood was the man consulted by Congressmen whenever they wished information or advice from a Hawaiian representative.

We know nothing of Congressman Hill except what the news items of Honolulu dailies have informed us. There is nothing improbable in his estimation of Wilcox's influence at Washington. That element of the Honolulu press which since election has seen fit to become the Delegate's most ardent supporter should refer to its more honest and more truthful estimate of him expressed prior to election.

No one with any grain or common sense can possibly suppose that Wilcox is a representative of any value or force in Congress, or that he is really qualified to give even accurate and intelligible information upon matters Hawaiian. His ignorance of the English language would preclude that, even if his actual knowledge did not. Wilcox was the choice of the majority of the voters of this Territory, such as they were—certainly an exception to that proverb of many exceptions that "The voice of the people is the voice of God"—and as such a choice we certainly pray that he may accomplish no harm, and even have the presumption to hope that he may, accidentally, do some little good. But Wilcox elected is after all the same man as Wilcox un-elected, an adventurer, a revolutionist, a hater of the haole and all his works, a shrewd manipulator of his own people, upon whose ignorant guilelessness his no less ignorant guile works mightily, but who in an Anglo-saxon Congress as the representative of an Anglo-Saxon Territory (God save the mark) can be only a tolerated curio, who can reflect little credit upon his constituents. The people of Hawaii should treat him with respect since he stands as their choice, however little he may be the choice of the more responsible of them, but there is no reason why they should load him with flattery which all know to be false, or treat with contempt the representatives of sister States and Territories who say of him that which all know to be true.—Hilo Tribune.

The Kinau From Hilo.

On Saturday Wilder's steamer Kinau arrived in port from Hilo and way ports several hours ahead of time. She came in sooner than usual on account of the arrival of the Porto Rican laborers from the Coast on the Zealandia. She will take a number of the immigrants to Hawaii and so hurried here to prepare for the special trip to the Big Island.

The following passengers arrived on the Kinau: Sam Parker, H. E. Packer, J. R. Souther, W. H. Cornwell, T. Fredenberg, Captain J. Ross, H. R. Macfarlane, G. Turner, R. H. Fowler and wife, W. B. Rablee and wife, W. M. Warran, Miss E. S. Wilson, R. Burrows, C. B. Irish, W. A. Robinson, A. W. Carter, E. H. Wodehouse, Miss Duncan, W. Mutch, George K. Richardson, R. Andrews, J. Irvine, R. D. Church, W. Darrant, Father Julian, C. L. Kookoo, S. E. Kaleikau, T. K. Akana, Carl Widemann, wife and son; D. J. Meaney, George Hammer, G. Ahrens and son, C. A. Bruns, Max Gildemeister, R. D. Beckwith, S. L. Dredge, C. Leonard, C. H. Leaff, H. M. Lombard, G. E. Morgan, Miss R. H. Clarke, W. Fernandes, Mrs. W. Porteous, G. P. Jenkins, James Smith, H. Deacon, Henry Erickloff, Mrs H. Maxwell, Dr. C. Besnalt, C. Baddaky, W. A. Backhouse, J. C. Hebbard, C. Z. White, Miss Gladys Akina, Master E. Chin Chow, Mrs. M. J. McLeod and son, L. B. Hewton, D. Conway and 81 deck passengers.

PACIFIC KINDRED.

I find in my genealogical researches regarding the Polynesian races that the Maoris, Tongans, Tahitians, Samoans and Hawaiians can without difficulty be proved one and the same family. My researches carries us back unerringly to a period of probably 1,000 years ago, which may be considered as fairly remote in two ancestral lines as thus:

Maori—Tol, Whatonga, Raura.
Samoan—Ta, Atonga, Raulu.

Maoriori (the people who are supposed to have inhabited New Zealand before the Maoris)—Tol, Hatonga, Raura.

Here we have absolute agreement in the order and names of these ancestors of the Maori and Samoans. The variation in "orthography" is due to the peculiar dialect when the latter have no doubt contracted by closer contact with their barbarous-speaking neighbors of the West. By tracing these lines down to the present day it will be found that they severally give a mean of about forty generations, some more, others again less. Assuming twenty-five years to fairly represent a generation, we have here a period in Polynesian history of 1,000 years ago, which absolutely accords with that of their kindred of Samoa, while that of the Maoriori, whose isolation from New Zealand was as complete as that of the Samoan, also give the names in the same order if not so fully:

Raratongan, Meemetua, Moeitiki.
Tahitian—Moeteraur, Moeiuti.
Maori—Mouriuri, Moitiiti.

Finally, if we chose to review a period which is at the least twenty generations, or about 500 years earlier, 1,500 years ago, we may do so thus:

Hawaiian—Laka, Wahieloa, Aloha.
Maori—Rata, Wahiero, Aroha.
Samoan— ...., ..., Taoifa.

With a variation in orthography only, we at this remote period find perfect harmony in the genealogical tables of these people, who for hundreds of years have been separated by that vast surface of heaving waters. Polynesian history is built up in the lives and works of individuals who have succeeded each other in their generations; individual names are frequently derived from some circumstance connected with the birth or life of the possessor, and finally important principles are ofttimes associated in a name. Vast though the subject be and wide the interval of space and of time, unfettered by cataclysmal disasters and terrestrial changes, the mind of the native prophet, or adept, of less than 100 years ago could grasp with clearness the principles of creation which has been handed down as a legacy from his forefathers; he could explain the evolution and involution of a germ, how it was affected by its surrounding elements, and what those elements consisted of; he could describe the contents of the universe, recite how the stars were sown throughout space, their order and class, and the forces which keep them suspended and circling in their respective spheres; he could point to the four parts of the "Girdle of the Sky" and tell us that even these points participated in the unceasing motion visible elsewhere; he would state that far beyond the "column of the sky" or milky way, new worlds were ever being created and that Mehua—Sirius is recorded to have rushed in brilliance through the dark opening near the Southern Cross on the way to its present position in the sky. He would assert that all material and visible phenomena was hastening onward to its final equilibrium; that as a man was born of his mother, the earth, so he returns again to her. The Maori prophet will tell that his progenitors had originally belonged to a large country, the borders of which almost extended to New Zealand; that the principal part of that country was suddenly submerged by subterraneous forces, and that a large proportion of the people of his race perished, and at the same time historical buildings containing the records of the history and all other treasures were lost. The origin of the Polynesian race is wrapped in mystery. Having no historical records, their whole knowledge of the past being confined to oral traditions, and being a wandering race, they knew little about themselves and less about their origin. Our ethnologists have tried to trace the history of the Polynesians by their past wanderings; but they have ever been a race who trode lightly on the land with naked feet and their footprints have long been obliterated by the trampling of nameless invading hosts and their abiding places have been lost under fields of battle, volcanic eruptions and tidal waves. Out of the darkness they came, an unfortunate, fateful race, driven by a strange destiny from their birthplace, doomed before time to annihilation, asking not whence they came or whither they went, or if asking, answered only by gloomy parable and mystic sayings. There are some who believe that the wonderful vigor and physique of the Polynesians will enable the race to exist. The Polynesians are the finest and most interesting native race in the world without a doubt. They are as bold as the frontier tribes of India, whom, indeed, they much resemble, without being so sordid. In many customs, words and legends they resemble the ancient Peruvians—the inhabitants of Western South America—and yet it appears that the race once inhabited a mainland which is believed to be India—inland India, the plains and foothills of the Himalaya, with their borders touching the sea on the Persian Gulf. Ages must have passed whilst the people dwelt in those parts; they became navigators, crossed the neighboring seas, acquired many customs from some race of a Semitic origin, together with some words of their language. This race was probably dwelling in Arabia and the shores of the Persian Gulf. But a time came when the Aryan race began to make its appearance in India, a race of superior caliber, and probably more numerous. Before this intruding race, the ancient Polynesian gradually retreated; but not at once. There was a period when much intercourse took place between the two races. It appears that gradually the Aryan drove the Polynesian race out of India, and that the Polynesians, gradually acquiring the art of navigation, pushed out into unknown seas and made their way into the Pacific. If all the native races in the world were paraded in any country, it is the Polynesians that would win the most favor for physique, for character, for history. We can respect and admire the Polynesians for their bravery and sterling virtues. We have fought against them and found them worthy foemen; they have fought with us and we have proved them loyal comrades. Obstinate and self-willed, proud and superstitious, warlike and poetical, at one time recklessly brave, at another time helpless in a panic of fear, royally liberal today, shamelessly mean tomorrow, they are withal light-hearted, good-natured and capital company. They have been likened to our own savage forefathers, and in many respects they have similar characteristics, but where our race was doggedly persistent the Polynesian is erratic and uncertain; and whereas our race proved their capacity for development and advancement in the march of civilization, the Polynesian has been left behind, and in many things shows that he belongs to a decadent race. The photo herewith presented of a handsome, full-blooded Maori girl shows a great resemblance to the Hawaiians, and the kinship is easily detected.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

(From Monday's Daily.)

The Senate failed to follow the usual course and take an adjournment at noon on Saturday, as Senators Baldwin and Kalauokalani said there were several matters they wished to bring up after recess. The morning session was mostly taken up with the reports of committees and action upon communications from the House, the discussion on Beckley's concurrent resolution being the leading topic.

As soon as the Senate met in the afternoon the report of the Committee on Public Expenditures was taken from the table and a lively discussion followed which resulted in Senators Paris and Kanuha threatening to resign from their respective committees. Resolutions of a quieting nature were introduced which failed to reestablish "peace and quietness," and finally the charges by different Senators of carelessness and corruption beame so positive that Mr. Baldwin's conciliatory resolution was voted down and Mr. C. Brown's withdrawn leaving the matter open to further investigation. Mr. Carter at the close openly charged a combine to put up the prices of printing by Honolulu houses.

At the opening of the Senate the clerk read a batch of communications from the House on the disposition of bills there, and House bills No. 83, 80 and 52 were passed first reading with second reading set for Monday (today).

Concurrent Resolution No. 4, known as the Beckley resolution, was read with a communication thereon from the House.

Mr. Baldwin said this was an important matter and he believed it should be sent to committee for investigation; in any event the Senate should not act hastily. Suppose this resolution was rushed through, as suggested, the Senate would be open to a charge of neglect of business. The charges made in the resolution were serious and should be thoroughly inquired into by a competent committee.

Mr. Achi supported reference to a committee, as the charges were most serious and should be investigated. He believed this was an attempt to pass censure upon gossip or common report which, it was well known was unreliable; it was the duty of the Senate to have the facts investigated.

J. T. Brown strongly favored reference to committee as the charges were serious, and, if true, important.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 3 relating to Joint Rules was then read and laid upon the table, as being late in the day with the session nearing its end.

Mr. Baldwin presented the following report from the Committee on Public Expenditures:

Your committee on Public Expenditures, to whom was referred the governor's message, dated April 9th, 1901, relative to "additional estimates" for the appropriation bill beg leave to report that we have investigated the same.

The items are for current expenses, and are as follows:

Printing and advertising governor's office $500.00.

This is to cover any printing or advertising that may be necessary in the governor's office.

Printing reports, R. Grieve Publishing Company, Ltd., bill $130.16. Printing reports Hawaiian Gazette Company, Ltd., bill $31.75.

These items are for printing reports and estimates for the Legislature.

Repairs of several buildings left out of estimates by oversight, $5,000.00.

Purchase of 22.93 acres in Nuuanu valley, $6,000.00.

All the above we recommend putting in the appropriation bill.

The following items we are doubtful about putting into the appropriation bill:

Clerical assistance to Adjutant General, $120.00.

Printing, advertising and incidentals, Adjutant General, $20.00.

Additional Inspectors and emergency requirements Board of Health, $10,000.

The report was laid upon the table to be taken up with the appropriation bill.

A communication was received from Secretary Cooper announcing that Governor Dole had signed Senate bill No. 5 prohibiting the unlawful wearing of the G. A. R. badge.

Mr. Carter submitted the following reports from the Ways and Means Committee, consideration to be taken up next Tuesday:

On Bill 95: This bill provides a license of $25 on all persons conducting the business of shoemaking in this Territory and provides a penalty of one to twenty-five dollars. The majority of your committee recommends the passage of the bill.

On Bill 96: This bill provides a license on all persons buying or selling live animals with a fee of $50 for district of Honolulu and $25 for all other districts. It also provides a bond of $500 for faithful performance of conditions of such license such as record of sale, etc. The majority of your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

On Bill 93: This bill provides certain corporations, under restrictions, may act as administrators, trustees, etc. Your committee has examined the bill and believe that public interests are wisely safeguarded and protected, that the bill has the best features of the Michigan and New York laws and they recommend its passage.

Mr. Paris presented a favorable report from the Committee on Public Lands on Senate bill No. 97 relating to the tires and wheels of vehicles. The report stated that the committee found that in many districts on Maui and Hawaii the roads were not macadamized and the use of the present tires does not materially injure the road, and that the law would work a hardship to owners of vehicles in outside districts.

The committee report was adopted and the bill set for third reading Monday (today).

Mr. Baldwin reported from the special committee to whom was referred bills 82, 84 and 85, known as the franchise bills. The report recommends minor amendments and the matter was made the special order for the day on Monday (today).

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Baldwin gave notice of an Act to provide for the incorporation and powers of societies for the benefit of public morals and the welfare of the community.

The report of the Committee on Public Expenditures was taken from the table on motion of Mr. Kalauokalani, who stated that in connection therewith he wished to make a verbal report on behalf of the Printing Committee. All sorts of people had been employed and this had been done under the orders of the Senate, who must provide for the payment of these people. The committee would hold these bills until the Senate decided how and when they were to be paid. The committee feels that they have no further right to act in the matter. The committee had tried to do its duty in the payment of the expert prices demanded for translations. Now what would the Senate do?

Mr. C. Brown, under suspension of the rules, introduced the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That the Committee on Accounts be and are hereby requested to submit to the Senate at as early a day as possible an itemized account of all bills for printing, translating and proof-reading of all bills or other matters that have been ordered to be printed and translated, and have been done so in pursuance of the order of the Senate.

Mr. Baldwin seconded the resolution and said that he saw no reason why the Printing Committee should stop work. Under the rules they could carry on the work already begun or needed hereafter.

Mr. Achi explained why the charges of translators differed. He stated that some of the charges were below the usual price asked, while others, in some cases of all-day and all-night rush work, had been in excess of the regular price.

At this point in the discussion, which was getting somewhat excited, Mr. Baldwin introduced the following conciliatory resolution:

Be it resolved, That the Printing Committee be and it is hereby authorized to have all bills now in their possession translated and printed, and the printing to be done upon the terms already agreed upon, and the translating and proof reading, upon the best terms obtainable.

Mr. Paris said that he strongly protested against the business methods in relation to official printing throughout. There had already been presented bills for proof reading and other matters, which he could not as an honest man endorse, and if the thing continued he would be obliged to resign from the committee. The jobs, however, had not been limited to individuals. He wished to state positively that certain printing houses in Honolulu had asked as high as $2 a page for work and had afterwards come down to seventy-five cents a page for the same work. What he wanted to find out was whether the Printing Committee or the Committee on Accounts was to blame.

Mr. Kanuha said that he felt the responsibility at the first of the session; and now that they were in trouble he felt it still more keenly. He had introduced a measure to avoid this trouble, but it had been placed aside. Now that the trouble was here, largely owing to their own neglect, he thought the best thing to do was to audit all the accounts. He wished to state that if there was any further attempt to place the responsibility upon his committee (Accounts) he would also resign. The fact was the whole Senate was to blame by its neglect to follow business methods; let the Senate take the blame or he would resign.

Mr. Carter said the trouble undoubtedly came from poor business methods and that the Committee on Accounts should not receive all the blame; that committee should not be made to shoulder all the responsibility. He was glad to see the Accounts Committee had the backbone to bring the matter up for investigation and it was best to have it up so it could be explained before the taxpayers. He did not believe in hushing such matters up and did not think the present bills should be paid without investigation. There was no reason in saying there were $45,000 to pay from, as there were many other bills that were to be paid from that amount. He could not support the resolution of Senator Baldwin and should stand firmly for an investigation of the matter. He also charged that there was or had been a combination of the printing houses of Honolulu, which he demanded should be investigated at once.

Mr. Baldwin's resolution was put and lost, when Mr. C. Brown at once withdrew his resolution and the Senate adjourned at 3:20 o'clock until Monday (today) morning at 10.

COUNTY BILL PASSES HOUSE

Fiftieth Day — One hundred bills introduced; twenty-one presented for signature.

It was 10 o'clock on Saturday morning before the House got down to business, the stenographer being late in showing up and the journal of the House being locked in his desk.

It was practically 11 o'clock before the reading of the lengthy minutes was through with and the House accomplished very little in the morning session.

Through an error in the minutes, Emmeluth's county bill, which he had fondly hoped was successfully amended and ready for its third reading, was once more in dispute.

The motion introduced Saturday evening to change the county seat of Lunalilo county from Waimea to Lihue, had obtained a doubtful decision, Speaker Akina saying that he "thought" the motion had carried.

Dickey moved that the word "lost" be inserted on the minutes instead of "carried," an amendment which caused much discussion. Makekau wanted "to know, to know," and Prendergast piped a querulous protest.

Speaker Akina cut the Gordian knot of difficulty by putting the question, the votes ringing in Waimea as the county seat by two, to the delight of Wilcox and the discomfitture of Prendergast.

Dickey moved to take up the order of the day, but the reading of the Governor's message shut off the motion.

The message referred to House bill No. 4, relating to the illegal wearing of the G. A. R. button and was reported signed.

The famous House bill 48, better known as the County Bill, around which so much controversy has centered of late, was then brought up for the third reading, much to the taking aback of Beckley, who had "forgotten all about it," and evidently did not relish the continuance of the wordy discussions which have invariably greeted its appearance.

The noon recess, however, delayed the pilikia for the time being.

At half-past one the wearisome reading of the lengthy measure was proceeded with, many opinions as to the parceling out of the various counties being offered, most of which were laughed at, and many uninterpreted, owing to two or more members voicing their ideas at the same time.

The bill was eventually passed by a vote of 23-2, the dissentients being Monsarrat and Kelikoa. Hoogs, the chief opponent of the measure, was absent, as was Dickey, the Republican party splitting to pass the bill.

The bill for the appropriation for the school exhibit at Buffalo passed its third reading, Ahulii, Hihio and Kaulmakaole going on record as unfavorable to the grant.

Emmeluth waxed indignant over the bill relating to the sale of petroleum, and claimed that it was a monopoly measure friendly to the "Octopus," or Standard Oil Company, and that it would be wrong to pass such a bill.

Considerable "poor man" talk followed and the bill finally went to the Finance Committee.

Senate bill 29, relating to the licensing of physicians, was next on the list.

Robertson considered it little short of an insult to offer any physician the paltry sum of $100 per month during an epidemic, as most of the physicians would gladly volunteer their services without compensation; neither should the Government have any right to fix the salary of physicians acting at such a time.

The bill passed by a vote of 14-3, Gilfillan, Kumalae and Makekau being against and Ewaliko and Kelikoa doubtful.

The House had several absentees at the commencement of the session, and one by one, the others crept away, presumably attracted by the polo game and the race track.

Dickey, at all events, clad in spotless white, topped off with a black, hard, felt hat, was in evidence at the former pastime in the afternoon.

As the doubtful members seemed unable to come to a decision and on account of the rapidly decreasing members of the House, Emmeluth recommended that the vote be postponed until this morning.

The recommendation was adopted.

House bill 65, creating the office of Transportation Commissioner, came up and the remainder of the House voted unanimously in its favor.

The House has always evinced a disinclination to sit on Saturday afternoons, and as soon as the weather showed signs of turning out a fine afternoon, several of the members grew fidgety so that a motion to adjourn was rushed through as soon as proffered. There was little lingering in the lobbies, or at desks, and a very few minutes sufficed to disperse the lawmakers to their end-of-the-week relaxations.

BUSINESS DONE.

House bill 48 (county bill) third reading. Passed, 23-2.

Senate bill 88, relative to the appropriation of $3,500, for the Buffalo exhibit. Passed, 21-4.

Senate bill 51, relative to the sale of petroleum. Referred to Finance Committee.

Senate bill 29, relative to licensing of physicians. Vote postponed until today.

House bill 65, creating the office of Transportation Commissioner (third reading). Passed unanimously.

Government message, referring to House bill 4, relative to the illegal wearing of the G. A. R. button, was reported signed.

COMING EXHIBIT AT BUFFALO FAIR

The Legislature has expressed its approval of the desire of the local Government to send a representative of the Educational Department to Buffalo, by putting through the bill calling for $3,500 for the expenses thereof. The bill which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Carter, and in the House by Representative Beckley, made quick progress through its three readings in each House. There was an almost unanimous vote on the measure. The only opposition displayed in the Senate was by one who expressed his disapproval for personal reasons only. The bill is now in the hands of Governor Dole for signature.

Miss Rose Davison, assistant secretary of the Board of Education, who will represent the department at the Pan-American Exposition, has been working diligently for the past four or five days getting her exhibit in shape for transportation. The various big schools have been called upon to make up their displays, and many fine pieces of work will be exhibited which will surprise the American population which yet believes that Hawaii is a land of cannibals. Fine lace work from the Kamehameha Girls' School, specimens of manual work by the Boys' School, will prove one of its features. The exhibit from Kawaiahao Seminary will be a superior one. The freight will go forward tomorrow on the Sierra and Miss Davison and assistants will leave for the Coast by the same steamer. They will remain at the Exposition for the greater part of the summer. Before returning to Honolulu Miss Davison will visit New York City, Washington, Chicago and other large cities.

Entertained at Dinner.

WAILUKU, April 18.—A most enjoyable time was had at Kahului last Sunday afternoon, when C. F. Siemsen entertained many of his friends at a grand dinner. Wailuku's popular young folks were present, and each one helped to make the affair a success. The Wailuku Music Club furnished the music for the occasion, and several orchestra selections were artistically rendered, to the tune of which many danced.

Mr. Siemsen personally provided his guests with everything to make them comfortable.

After dinner the guests amused themselves with whatever was in sight; some walked along the beach until they were tired, while others sung to the accompaniment of the guitar.

The Kahului club house is situated near the sea beach, and gives a beautiful view of the harbor of Kahului.

Pilot is Held Blameless.

Frederick Jordan, who was the pilot in charge of the Rio de Janeiro when that steamer went down near the entrance of the Golden Gate on the morning of February 22 last, has been exonerated from all blame in connection with the disaster and reinstated in his position of pilot. Hereafter Jordan will be permitted to act with the other pilots as before the accident to the Rio.

OAHU WON FROM MAUI IN A HARD FOUGHT POLO MATCH

On the Moanalua pasture, where the breezes shake the grass,
There's a row of little gravestones that the golfers never pass,
For they bear a crude inscription, saying, "Stranger, drop a tear,
For the Cuff and Collar players and the Maui boys lie here."



The Hero of the Day.

"Played like a book!" "Oh, played indeed, old chap!" "Maui no ka oi!"

It might have been at Sandringham; it might have been on any English polo grounds, aside from the scenic surroundings. The closely trimmed lawns and ground suggested the turfy arenas of the old country. The tree-shaded paddocks, with their neat stables and outhouses were not there, the serrated and frowning mountains, with their swiftly changing lights and shades, seemed a "far cry" from the trim landscapes of Albion; but the slogans of victory and encouragement were identical with those instituted when the first teams of Englishmen got together to play "hockey on horseback;" nor was the accent wanting, either. The large crowd in drags and brakes, on horseback and awheel, the striped marquee whence refreshments were dispensed, all heightened the illusion.

In merciful deference to a tropical climate, the ponies' tails were not all of regulation crop, though those undocked were braided up out of the way for action. The weather was also British, although it cleared up grandly in time for the game without any serious damage to the ground, perhaps being a little too hot for the entire comfort of either players or spectators. The threatening aspect of the weather at the beginning of the afternoon doubtless had a great deal to do with the absence of a typical feature of all polo games, the forest of sunshades and en-tout-cas that, trimmed to profusion with lace and artificial flowers, are usually out in numbers on such occasions on the tops of drags and four-in-hands, gay in the colors of the opposing teams.

Owing to the weather the game was late in starting. The long string of vehicles that formed a procession from town to Moanalua went slowly through the mud and showers in deference to the dainty dresses of the fair occupants. The skies seemed to threaten a perpetual shower Ewa-wards, and some turned back disheartened, though the majority kept on, to meet with a sufficient reward. As for those who wheeled and the well-known gentleman who walks everywhere—their name was emphatically "mud."

Society folk were there in traps, phaetons, dogcarts and everything in the shape of a vehicle that could be called stylish, while many rode in on horses.

The gowns worn by the spectators of the gentler sex were pretty and lent to the scene a picturesqueness to which the closely mown fields formed a pleasing foil. It was a society event in every sense of the word. The ground is situated in a natural ampitheater at the mouth of the Lihue Valley, between rolling, grass-covered pasture land, bestrewn here and there with blocks of lava, leading up to wild hills, "rock-ribbed," the base of foliage-clad mountains that rise up to meet the sky.

With the exception of a few small gullies and a sloping down on the makai corner of the field, the grounds are level and covered with a rich carpet of velvety-looking grass. The new road which Mr. Damon has recently made from the old Moanalua road through his estate to reach the polo grounds, is an admirable addition to the many drives which are to be found ramifying through his country estate.

The carriages of the spectators found the best locations were on either side of the field close to the center dividing line between the two halves, with the advantage slightly in favor of those on the Ewa side, as they had the sun at their backs.

Mr. S. M. Damon was on the field early, and had a pretty marquee erected on the Ewa side close to the new drive, in which refreshments of various kinds were at the pleasure of the visitors. Mr. Damon gave all who came a cheery welcome to Moanalua with his old-time, open hospitality, for which the owner of the beautiful estate has become famous. The roads from and through the estate were in admirable condition, despite the showers during the afternoon. The lawns, shrubs and flowers wore their prettiest hues, and evoked praises from the guests during their long drive through Moanalua.

Among those in evidence were Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Judd, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Walker, Mrs. William Lantz, Mr. and Mrs. George Davies, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pearson, Mrs. Mary Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wodehouse, Mrs. S. A. Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Rothwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elston, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mott-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Kinney, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Dunn, Dr. and Mrs. Monsarrat, Miss May Damon, Miss Cordelia Carter, Miss Deming of San Francisco; Miss Maud Gillette of San Francisco, Miss Juliet King, Miss Katheryn Widdifield, Miss Mary Widdifield, Miss Belle Walker, Miss Agnes Walker, Miss Kathleen Ward, Miss Lucy Ward, Miss Davison, Miss Kate Vida, Miss Bella Vida, Miss Kate Cornwall, A. L. C. Atkinson, J. Tarn McGrew, Alfred W. Carter, Robert Shingle, Oliver Carter, Senator H. P. Baldwin, Hon. C. W. Dickey, Walter F. Dillingham, Isaac Dillingham, Dr. H. V. Murray, Mr. Holloway, C. N. Prouty, J. P. McCoy, J. M. Dowsett, Julian Monsarrat, Hugh Walker, Frank Armstrong, E. D. Tenney, Arthur Wilder, George Angus, W. O. Smith, Edward Giffard, C. F. Chillingworth, Mr. Lantz, F. E. Thompson, Dr. High, Paymaster Hall.

The Maui team, who have adopted the Princeton colors of black and yellow, lined up as follows: L. von Tempsky, captain, playing back, No. 4; D. C. Lindsay, 3; Harry Copp, 2, and W. D. Aiken, 1.

Oahu, light blue, comprised, J. M. Fleming, captain, 4; Henry Damon, 3; Charles Judd, 2, and W. D. Gerritt Judd, 1.

Albert Judd was umpire, S. E. Damon, referee, and Messrs. Dickey and Mott-Smith, timekeepers.

The game started with the visitors at the sea goal, with a vigor that was kept up throughout the match, even when defeat stared the "tigers" in the face. Play was pushed by the Oahu team from the start, their work being distinguished by brilliancy, rather than the concerted play of older hands at the game. This was promptly noticed by the men from Maui, who, taking things much more easy by the confidence born of patience and experience, took their time in "placing" the ball before the stroke. While this method proved on the whole advantageous, towards the end of the game the fresher mounted boys in blue sneaked away the ball several times during the placing process. The frequent out-of-bounds plays were generally due to the wilder strokes of the Oahu team.

The Maui ponies, until they got tired out, played much better polo than the Island horses, although the lack of condition consequent on their sea trip, told terribly on them toward the finish.

The coaching of Von Tempsky showed good generalship, and the captain also put up a capital game, a little weak towards the end, but then more the fault of his pony's condition than his own. Copp did consistent work throughout the game, being excellently mounted, and Lindsay, handicapped by the loginess of a pinto horse, played up strongly toward the close, for Maui.

The visitors had decidedly the best of the first period, scoring three goals to Oahu's one.

The fresher mounts of the home team, who had also more relay ponies than the "tigers," now began to tell, and the score was rapidly tied, C. Judd and Damon doing the best work for Oahu.

The crowd was very silent during the gaining of the next goal. The sun was throwing the shadows of the players in long, grotesque silhouettes across the grass, and glaring directly into the faces of the Maui team, who held the mountain goal. As the heavily breathing ponies raced over the grass, always in the vicinity of the visitors' goal, the creaking of the saddle leathers and the crack of the mallets sounded distinctly. The Maui ponies were now distinctly outclassed, but with their riders, made a gallant endeavor to make up for their lost speed by quick maneuvering. To no avail, however. Time after time the ball shot toward the Maui goal, followed in echelon by the three forwards of the home team, the visitors' ponies hopelessly, but gallantly, trying to overtake or even keep up with them. Unlike the close shaves that marked many a hardly contested goal in the first period, every shot for goal now went unerringly between the flags, and the bell sounded a knell for the hopes of the Mauians with the score at 9 to 3.

It was a gentleman's game throughout—hard, fast playing from start to finish—no wrangles, no fouls, a pleasure to witness and a pleasure to play; a typical representation of what sport ought to be with what is known as the "sporting element" delightfully conspicuous by its absence.

The winners had a distinct advantage in their opportunities for obtaining fresh relays of horses. The game admits of a fresh relay for every period, or four, altogether, for each player, and if one side chooses to take advantage of the rules while the others do not, why, that is the misfortune of the latter. It should be borne in mind, however, that the transporting of horses by sea is a great additional expense to visiting island teams, and puts ponies much more thoroughly out of condition than an overland trip. The possibility of having to trans-ship ponies has probably never come up before under such conditions, with such a short time for the horses to recuperate. In arranging another match, it would perhaps be more sportsmanlike under the circumstances, for the home not to take any advantage in the number of fresh horses. The rapid demoralization of the Maui ponies in the last half of the game [illegible] to [illegible] with their defeat, beyond a doubt. Not that Oahu boys did not play good polo; their work was brilliant, if at times erratic. Maui, under equal conditions should, however, make at all events a draw.

A comment was made that the visitors were used to longer grass, and the closely cropped turf of the Damon grounds, while making them ideal in the level portions, gives a spring and speed to the ball that all who have played tennis on a lawn that needed cutting will appreciate. The horsemanship displayed was up with the best. As the ponies get to know the game better the saddle work will compare favorably with that of even the big games of India, where they are facile princeps in the gentle game of polo.

The ground so generously provided by Hon. S. M. Damon, is almost perfect. There are one or two little bunkers, to drop into golf parlance, that are apt to check a rider, but the offer of such a place should do much to urge the interest in the game. Indeed, the owner and host was as enthusiastic over the game as the veriest tyro who has finally succeeded in swinging his mallet without hitting his horse's flanks or breaking its fetlock. There were no accidents in Saturday's game, though a good deal of commiseration was shown by the fair onlookers for the poor wounded ponies as they were walked up and down behind the crowd. A true polo pony doesn't mind a mallet blow, however, and probably shows them to his stable companions with as much pride as a schoolboy his football scars. One does not wish to look a gift horse in the mouth, but a stable where the ponies could be embrocated, rubbed down and blankered between and after acts would make the Lihue Valley grounds perfection. They are about four miles from town, but, as one society leader observed, "it only makes the meeting more select," a truism that was apparent by the attendance of Honolulu society en masse, at least, the younger element of it, and the absence of all riff-raff. While gloves and candy wagers may have passed, and perhaps a little more earnest betting was indulged in by hearty partisans, there was no display of winnings, or lament of losings, all the enthusiasm, which was plentiful, being prompted by sheer delight in good, clean sport.

Coming home the weather had thoroughly cleared off, the sun and wind had dried the roads, making the drive through the tastefully laid out grounds of Moanalua a delightful finish to a charming afternoon.

Such a successful inauguration of the game cannot fail to give a hearty impetus to the sport in Honolulu, aside from the widespread social interest that has been manifested. Horsemanship generally is always more indulged in in a polo community, urged by the display of good riding in the games, and the fad to come to a polo match on horseback that always follows the appearance of the game.

The presence of Copp on the Maui team, and the excellent work done by that gentleman, suggests that those of native blood, here, as in India, will take up the game, and with the Hawaiian aptitude for horsemanship and athletics, like the Sihk polo players of Hindostan, play their fairer skinned opponents many a well contested game.

Zealandia From Los Angeles.

The Zealandia of the Oceanic Steamship line arrived off port on Saturday night from Los Angeles, bringing over eight hundred Porto Ricans to work on the plantations in these Islands.

She remained outside of the harbor all night, coming into port about 8 o'clock yesterday morning and going to the railway wharf.

The Zealandia sailed from San Francisco on the 11th instant, arriving at Los Angeles on the following day, early in the afternoon. She sailed from the latter port at daylight on the 13th, making the run to Honolulu in seven days, fourteen hours and fifty-five minutes.

The steamer left Los Angeles with 849 Porto Rican immigrants, men, women and children. Six of the children died on the voyage and were buried at sea. The cause of the deaths was anaemia.

Yesterday about 200 of the laborers went down the railway line to Waialua and other plantations. The remainder of them will be shipped to the other islands on the Kinau and other island steamers.

The Zealandia has about 400 tons of cargo for this port. She will remain here three or four days and then sail for San Francisco.

While the present lot of laborers is anything but pleasant to look upon, it is not the worst crowd which has come to these Islands by any means.

The people are dirty, very dirty, to be sure, but that perhaps may be laid partially to the fact that they have been cooped up on board ship for a long time to say nothing of their traveling experiences on the train overland.

The majority of them are thin and sickly looking. They seem to possess considerable stamina, however, and may recuperate soon under favorable conditions.

They were all very hungry when a Advertiser reporter saw them aboard ship yesterday and proved that they had appetites when several dozens of bunches of bananas were brought aboard.

Those who happened to be on the sugar wharf when the bananas were aboard the Zealandia saw a sight which was both amusing and pathetic. There was a wild scramble for the fruit, men, women and children making a rush for the bananas as fast as they were taken aboard.

A man would be going up the gangway with a box of the fruit on his shoulder when the crowding and pushing laborers on the deck, those who were nearest, would reach over the rail and grab at the yellow bunches, filling their blouses and dresses and hats, so that by the time the man arrived on deck there would hardly be a banana left in the box.

Some of the fruit was carried aboard two bunches at a time, a man walking up the gangway with a bunch in either hand. When he arrived on deck there would be a scramble and the bananas would be torn from the bunches, one by one, or by the handful by old men, young men, young girls, women with babes in arms and children ranging from the age of just learning to walk to long trousered youngsters while the distribution of bananas was going on. One would make a big haul of fruit only to have it taken from him or her by some one who was bigger or stronger or hungrier or more selfish.

There were enough bananas to give each of the laborers a sufficiency. They ate them fast and furiously, as if they had not had anything to eat for a day or two. They have been well fed on the steamship, however, and their excitement over the bananas was perhaps owing to the fact that they had not tasted fruit for a long time.

WAILUKU STIRRED UP

MAUI, April 20.—Wailuku is thoroughly waked up on the county seat question, says the News. On Tuesday afternoon a few of the citizens met at the court house and called for a mass meeting for Thursday evening. At the preliminary meeting Judge McKay was chosen chairman and Attorney George Hons secretary. A committee was appointed consisting of George Hons, J. N. K. Keola and G. B. Robertson, to prepare a petition for circulation, advertise the meeting and take necessary steps.

The mass meeting called for Thursday evening was largely attended, the court house being packed to its fullest capacity with one of the most enthusiastic and unanimous bodies ever assembled there.

On motion of Sheriff Baldwin, seconded by Dr. Weddick, Mr. C. L. Nakookoo, president of the local Home Rule party of Wailuku, was elected chairman of the meeting, and Mr. G. B. Schrader, secretary. Captain Keola kindly consented to act as interpreter. There was but little speech-making for the reason that every one was so in accord on the proposition that no discussion was necessary.

The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting and called for remarks. Mr. Hons set the ball rolling by briefly alluding to the reasons why the county seat should not be removed from Wailuku, and moved the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the audience, to be forwarded to our representatives.

The motion carried, and the Chair named Mr. Hons, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Kinney as the committee. The committee retired and in a few minutes returned and presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the County bill is now pending before the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; and,

Whereas, it is proposed therein to make the town of Lahaina the county seat of the county comprising the Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe; and,

Whereas, we, citizens and residents of the District of Wailuku, in meeting assembled, deem it to be an injustice to the residents of the Districts of Wailuku, Makawao and Hana to make the town of Lahaina the county seat of said county; and,

Whereas, we believe that the town of Wailuku, by reason of its central location, close proximity to a sea port, and larger number of inhabitants, is by right entitled to be given preference as a county seat; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we are unanimously in favor of having the said bill amended by substituting the town of Wailuku as such proposed county seat; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby request our Representatives in the Territorial Legislature to further these, our views, to the fullest extent; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, signed by the chairman and the secretary of this meeting, be forwarded to our Representatives in both branches of the Legislature.

GEORGE HONS,
JOHN KINNEY,
L. M. B..LDWIN,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. W. G. Taylor, a committee of two, to consist of the chairman and another to be appointed by the Chair, were elected to take charge of the resolutions and go to Honolulu and present them in person, said committee to also work for the object expressed in the resolutions. The chairman appointed Judge S. E. Kaleikau of Waihee the other member of the committee.

On motion, Mr. A. N. Hayselden was appointed a committee of one to collect funds for the traveling expenses of the committee, and he was immediately surrounded by a number of enthusiastic Wailukans, each of whom subscribed $10 as a starter.

Messrs. Nakookoo and Kaleikau left for Honolulu on last night's Kinau.

REGISTRATION OF CHINESE.

The registration of Chinese on Maui, under charge of Deputy A. W. Neely, is being pushed rapidly. Another deputy, Mr. D. J. Costello, and an interpreter have been sent from Honolulu to assist in the work. About 1,000 Chinese have been registered so far, of whom 670 were registered in Kula last week. Next Wednesday, Deputy Reuter will go to Hana to register the Chinese of East Maui. Lahaina will be reserved till the last.

Mr. McCabe, a revenue agent from Washington, has been sent out to make a tour of investigation of the Islands, in the interests of the revenue and registration service, and is now on Hawaii. He will visit Maui later.

GOING TO SCOTLAND.

Mr. David R. Lindsay, the popular and successful manager of Paia plantation, is off for a holiday trip to bonnie Scotland. He left on the Mauna Loa for Honolulu on Thursday, and will go to the Coast on the Sierra.

He will remain in Scotland till about the first of July, and will return via the Pan-American Fair at Buffalo. Dave says that if he likes the fair, he will bring it back with him to Maui, where he expects to return about the middle of July. His Paia friends gave him a great send-off, and he passed through Wailuku laden with leis on his hat and around his shoulders. His many friends on Maui wish him no ends of a good time.

Mr. Frank Baldwin will act as assistant manager at Paia during Mr. Lindsay's absence.

MAUI NOTES.

About thirty ladies and gentlemen, from Wailuku, Waikapu and Kahului met at the Kahului Club house last Sunday afternoon to enjoy the hospitality of its genial hosts, Messrs. Hons, Simpson, Usinger and Captain Lane.

The engagement of Mr. S. B. Harry of Wailuku to Miss Nettie Dos Reis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. dos Reis of Nahiku, is announced.

Dr. Raymond of Honolulu has secured a two years' lease of the Dorcas Richardson homestead at Waikapu, and within the next ten days he will remove with his family to Waikapu. The people of Maui are to be congratulated on securing the doctor as a resident among us.

On dit that Mr. Wells is to leave for the Coast soon, and that during his absence, Mr. W. G. Ogg of Waihee will be installed in Wailuku as assistant manager, and that Mr. Marshall, head luna, will temporarily fill Mr. Ogg's place at Waihee.

A very interesting question of water rights has been raised in the suit between H. C. & S. Co. and the Wailuku Sugar Co. Of course, vested rights must be respected, and the H. C. & S. Co. should have all the water to which they are entitled, if they really need it. But when the actual needs of the kuuhikis are supplied, the balance of the water should be used on the Kula cane lands of the Wailuku Sugar Co. and none of it should be allowed to run to waste. The cane stalk is the staff of life on Maui, and both law and equity should combine to foster cane growing so far as it can be done.

THE DOINGS OF LAHAINA, MAUI

LAHAINA, April 19.—The three-masted schooner Redfield, Captain Jorgenson in command, has been discharging a large quantity of lumber this week. A portion of the cargo belongs to the plantation, and the remainder to Mr. Olsen, proprietor of the Lahaina store. The Pioneer Mill Company has loaned a temporary track, to transport the lumber from the wharf to a large lot on the other side of the street.

William Peters, M.D., an experienced physician and surgeon, has opened an office near the Pioneer mill. Dr. Peters is a graduate of one of the San Francisco medical schools, and until recently has been engaged in practice in Northern California. Mrs. Peters has not yet arrived, but is expected here in a few weeks.

Peter Noah has received handsome furniture for his law office in M. McCann's new building on Main street.

Another building is to be erected on the waterfront immediately.

New quarters have been fitted up for Chemist Nicholas. His apparatus was formerly in the mill building, and the vibration of the machinery interfered with his delicate tests.

Oranges and limes are successfully grown on Mrs. Horner's land. Although the trees have not been grafted, the fruit is of excellent quality. This is a satisfactory demonstration of the fact that fruit-growing is one of the possible industries of Lahaina. It would doubtless attract more attention, did not the manufacture of sugar overshadow all other commercial interests in this vicinity.

A young lad was slightly injured in the head by the kick of a horse last week.

On Wednesday a Japanese in the employ of the Pioneer Mill Company was somewhat bruised by being caught between two of the cane cars. No bones were broken.

An infant son of Mr. Charles Buchanan died on Wednesday evening, after a very short illness.

Miss M. Mopoaa, 18 years of age, died shortly before noon on Wednesday, and was buried by the native pastor on Thursday afternoon. The family reside in the hills in an easterly direction from the village.

A Japanese named Nakamora died of pulmonary disease on Thursday. His age was 28.

Father Julian, a native of Belgium, is the priest in charge of the Roman Catholic Church in Lahaina. He speaks three languages fluently.

Tax Collector Dunn and Mrs. Dunn are on the Island of Molokai, but are expected home next week.

E. Miller, the barber, has moved into his neat new cottage. The rooms in the old building will accommodate a limited number of transient lodgers.

The plantation railroad is being re-constructed in a very thorough and substantial manner, between Lahaina and Kaanapali.

A Germn Count is one of the timekeepers at Kaanapali.

A large steamer is expected from New York next month to load sugar.

A gardener here has introduced a handsome new variety of nasturtium, with notched petals.

THE CHILD'S PHYSIQUE

From Saturday's daily.)

The Mothers' and Teachers' Club met at Punahou Preparatory School last night and studied the ideas of physical education presented in two essays, one by Mrs. U. Thompson on "Cultivating Habits of Regularity" and another by Dr. Luella Cleveland on "Foods for Children." The pleasure of the evening was varied by a violin solo by Miss Alice Woods. Following is Mrs. Thompson's paper:

A well ordered system of habits constitutes the greatest labor-saving device that could be furnished the mind. Habitual movements are less fatiguing than other activities. Imitation makes the major part of a child's life, both in quality and quantity, in his language, ideas and actions. At first it is unconciously done, but later the child takes a model from another, and clothes his own ideas upon it. The entire accumulated wealth of mankind—languages, arts, sciences—passes from one generation to another by social tradition, each generation simply imitating the last. This explains the slow advancement of a race.

Invention and imitation are the two legs on which the human race historically has walked.

The child's attention is very easy to get and very hard to hold. This double fact renders him capable of education, but at the same time, makes his education a gradual process, which must consist largely of right habits in his childhood, through instruction. Then from the nursery to the school how careful must we be of his companions. Highly educated German mothers never allow their children to have nurses who speak low German. It is a pity that ignorant people should ever be the companions of our children. In every school there are leaders among the teachers or pupils, or both—due to their personality, beauty of person or mind, or both; fascinating manners, originality, musical ability, athletics, etc. Wealth and position do not seem to be the elements of leadership. It is a very serious matter for a boy to be placed in close relationship with an older, coarser, or less refined person.

Timid and affected mothers have timid and affected children. Courageous mothers have courageous children.

The terms eminent and illustrious are not applied to men who have become noted by some single act, or by some official promotion. They refer to men who have attained and can maintain their distinction, whatever their position in society may have been, or may be in the future. Such men are characterized as possessing three separate qualities—intellect, zeal and power to do work.

Original men and women, the marvelous flowers of the race, do not appear by chance or by miracle, but represent the crowning point of a long past. They synthesize the greatness of their time, and of the race. By a very careful study of distinguished men of various periods and countries, it was found that one man in four thousand may be called eminent, and that but more than one in a million, or in many millions, sometimes, may be called illustrious.

Habits save power and strengthen power already possessed. All intellectual habits are strengthened by continual use.

If a certain one of our sense organs is stimulated—the eye, ear or hand, and that stimulus is carried to the brain to be expressed in terms of sensation, by training, to a certain path, a second stimulus is more likely to follow the path of the first than any other possible path, provided the conditions are the same.

Children, like well-kept machinery, if properly bathed, fed and exercised, will run smoothly. While an ill-kept child, governed through impulse, rather than reason, goes with jerks and starts, suffering from mental, moral and physical dyspepsia and ennui, and is thoroughly unhappy.

Children early gain the habit of putting away toys, clothing, etc.

When we do a thing for the first time we are necessarily awkward and slow, but when we have learned this thing well we may do it quickly and perfectly, and this is habit.

Prof. James says habit is the flywheel of society, keeping each person in his place. He says, "I have seen miners working fourteen hours a day at 8 cents an hour, when they could have had more remunerative and pleasanter occupations, but they had become accustomed to this occupation that they preferred."

At the age of twenty-five most habits are formed for good or bad.

Habits of order, cleanliness and politeness are learned early in childhood. Evil habits are learned in the same way—use of liquor, tobacco, coarse thoughts and profane language; habits of wearing loose or tight clothing; or eating good or bad food, are formed in childhood.

Truthfulness, honesty and unselfishness are the most important traits to develop in childhood.

Certain habits are formed for sleeping. Habit of fretfulness should be checked unless caused by physical ailments. Habit of gossip, fault-finding, scolding, using coarse or profane language, should be at once stopped.

The best mother I ever knew devoted herself and the pleasantest things of home to her three boys, with whom she associated as of the same age. She was enthusiastic in their amusements and studies, entertained their friends, among whom were numbered some of their teachers, with charming dinners, at which they met choice friends. You know the real ornaments of a home are its friends.

One must first learned unmoved, looking neither to the right nor to the left. Without unbroken advance there is no such thing as accumulation of the ethical forces possible, and to make this possible and to exercise us and habituate us in it, is the sovereign blessing of regular work.

Nothing we learn becomes useful until it has become mechanical, until we do it automatically or as we say until we become in the habit of doing it. A bookkeeper learns to add automatically. The carrying out of certain fixed purposes should never be interrupted; there must be perseverance and a continual following up of the first success, and each subsequent advantage as well, until the highest of principles are deeply and indelibly fixed and become our own acquisition through the law of habit.

GRIPPED BY UNDERTOW

The memory of Ulbrecht, who met with a tragic end while shell-hunting amid the rocks beyond Diamond Head, does not seem to have acted as a deterrent to foolhardy curio hunters.

The currents along the shores of this Island where the reef comes close to the shore line are treacherous and strong, and shell-seeking is best practiced away from their vicinity.

Yesterday afternoon Manuel Pacheco, bookbinder of the Robert Grieve Company, started out with four companions, J. Cacres, Ernest Pacheco, A. Crawford and A. Hubeck, three men and two lads, on a fishing and shell-hunting expedition.

Three eels, six mullet and one large crab satisfied their piscatorial proclivities and the search for shells commenced.

By this time the party was within about two miles of Koko Head, not far from the place where the unfortunate Ulbrecht met his death. Pacheco sighted a rare shell clinging to the side of a partially submerged rock, and was trying for the prize, when a heavy sea broke with tremendous force over the venturesome man, carrying him several feet from the shore with the undertow.

The following sea brought him back on its crest, dashing him against the rocks, the undertow dragging him out to sea once more.

For two or three minutes his terror-stricken companions waited for his reappearance, while it looked as if a repetition of the Ulbrecht tragedy was about to occur.

Presently the head of Manuel appeared amid the foam of an incoming wave Joseph Cacres sprang into the water and reaching his friend, struck out for the shore, only, as it seemed, to give the sea another victim.

Fighting for dear life, however, as they were thrown against the rocks the two managed to cling to a projection, and, despite the pull of the back current and the keen edge of the coral reef, they clung to, held on desperately until assisted by their companions, they scrambled between waves to the beach.

Both were badly cut and bruised, Pacheco being the more severely hurt. A Japanese fisherman's house being close at hand, the party helped the rescued couple inside, where the wounds were dressed as well as unskilled hands could do it. The hospitable little brown man brought out some rice and tea, after partaking of which Pacheco recovered sufficiently to get home with assistance.

Too much risk generally is run even when bathing and canoeing at the regular beaches. The surf of late has been dangerously high; the undertow at the beach on Saturday afternoon was strong enough to carry a sturdy man off his feet, and give a practiced swimmer no little trouble to fight his way back to shore.

During these short periods of high surfs, revelled in by the young men of the community as 'splendid fun,' the excitement of surfing on a high comber causes them to overlook the risk. Women and children are safer on the beach at these times. Several canoe parties have been upset of late, and while no actual casualties have occurred, one person, an expert swimmer, was taken with cramps on Saturday, after an upset, and, with the others in the party, experienced difficulty in reaching the shore. Many narrow escapes while canoeing have occurred lately.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, April 19.

Am. schr. Helene, Christiansen, 13 days from San Francisco.

Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, McPhail, 12 days from San Francisco.

I.-I. stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Hawaii and Maui ports.

I.-I. stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai.

I.-I. stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai.

Saturday, April 20.

O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, from Los Angeles.

W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.

I.-I. stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Honokaa.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from windward Oahu ports.

I.-I. stmr. Waialeale, Piltz, from Kauai.

Sunday, April 21.

I.-I. stmr. W. G. Hall, from Nawiliwili.

I.-I. stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Mahukona.

I.-I. stmr. Mikahala, from Eleele.

W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahului and way ports

Monday, April 22.

S. S. Centennial, Anderson, 10 days from Seattle with 1,200 tons general merchandise to Alexander & Baldwin; anchored outside; enters port this morning.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, April 19.

T. K. K. Nippon Maru, Greene, for San Francisco.

Am. schr. Bangor, Turloff, for the Sound in ballast.

Saturday, April 20.

Am. bk. Olympic, Gibbs, for San Francisco.

I.-I. stmr. James Makee, for Kapaa.

Sunday, April 21.

W. stmr. Helene, Nicholsen, for San Francisco.

Monday, Apr.. 22.

U. S. A. T. Kilpatrick, Rogers, for Manila, from anchorage off port.

ABOUT 6 o'clock last evening a report spread through the town that the Oceanic steamship Ventura was sighted off Waimanalo. By the time the steamer was expected to poke her nose around Diamond Head, there were crowds of people assembled on the wharves along the waterfront to see the boat come in.

Much wonder was expressed that the Ventura should have come down from the Coast in such splendid time. Everybody knew she was not supposed to have sailed from San Francisco until the evening of the 17th instant, and when they figured out that she must have made the voyage in five days or less a great deal of surprise was shown.

After the steamer had got within range of the vision of the lookout at Diamond Head, however, and it became known generally that it was not the Ventura after all, but a "long, low, black-hulled steamer with only one smokestack," as the lookout described her, people's expectancy changed to curiosity as to what the vessel could be.

When the pilot and the doctor returned from the steamer, after she had dropped her anchor outside of the harbor, and reported her to be the Centennial from Seattle, the crowds dispersed to their homes and voted themselves disappointed.

When an Advertiser reporter boarded the Centennial outside of the harbor last night he was met by Captain Anderson, who expressed his regret at having been taken for the Ventura. He was sorry to have disappointed the people of Honolulu.

The Centennial sailed from Seattle on the 12th instant and experienced a pleasant passage to port. She brings 1,200 tons of general merchandise consigned to Alexander and Baldwin and will come into the harbor this morning and dock.

There are several passengers on the Centennial for Honolulu, about ten in number. Among them are F. W. Jones, H. E. Newton, Harry Haglen and S. Oldstein.

Captain Anderson, ever anxious to oblige and do a good turn, requested the ship's steward to write out a list of the passengers on the vessel for the Advertiser reporter. The steward went to his cabin to consult his papers and, just as the reporter was getting over the rail to return to the launch, hurried to the side and presented him with what he thought was a list of the passengers. It was dark on deck, too dark to read, and so the paper remained a passenger list until referred to, when it was found to be an account of beer delivered to Captain Anderson by the steward during the voyage down from the Coast, as follows: April 12, two quarts; April 14, two quarts; April 16, two quarts; April 18, two quarts; April 20, two quarts, and April 22, two quarts. The steward had evidently handed the reporter the wrong paper.

Chief Engineer Jones of the Centennial will bring gladness to the hearts of the engineers of the inter-Island steamship fleets, for he will receive on the Ventura the charter for the establishment in Honolulu of a lodge of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

It will be remembered that when the Centennial was in this port last, Jones got the local engineers together, and the matter of organizing was thoroughly discussed and planned. Jones being asked to arrange matters with the National Association on the Mainland.

Praise for Captain Dowdell.

A little less than half a hundred Mystic Shriners voyaged from this port to San Francisco in the latter part of last month and the beginning of the present month on the Oceanic steamship Zealandia.

It may be whispered that the Shriners anticipated that the vessel would not be quite what they would have it. In fact, inasmuch as the Zealandia had been carrying Porto Ricans, it was thought just possible that the steamship might have retained some vermin. On this account the Shriners did not relish the idea of going up to the Coast on the Zealandia.

After they were once aboard, however, and found out what a fine old boat the Zealandia really is, and had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Captain Thomas Dowdell, [illegible] prejudices were scattered to the winds, as witness the following glowing testimonial to the jolly skipper and his able crew and the good ship herself, presented to Captain Dowdell by the appreciative Nobles and their wives:

On March 28, 1901, our party consisting of forty-seven Nobles of the Mystic Shrine boarded your S. S. Zealandia at the port of Honolulu bound for the port of San Francisco. Our early acquaintance with you and your efficient crew was very pleasant and agreeable as the days passed by and we mingled more and more with you. We were exceedingly pleased by the kind and courteous treatments shown us. It being impossible to determine which of your gallant crew excelled in agreeable companionship, courtesy or assistance, we are therefore compelled to consider you collectively. Your ship is in a most satisfactory condition and we were surprised to find everything in such excellent shape. Some of our party have been on all the seas of the world and have partaken of some excellent meals while on board ship but we are unanimous in saying that taking everything into consideration, the meals you have furnished far excel them all.

We therefore wish to thank you most sincerely for the courteous, efficient and kind treatment given us and assure you we most highly appreciate the same. We shall long remember this voyage, and while we will be glad to leave your ship, it would please us exceedingly if we could have you with us during the balance of our trip. And now as we are about to say farewell, nothing could be more appropriate at our parting than our Moslem "Es Salamn Aleikum," "Peace be on you."

Captain Dowdell and your gallant crew,
We, as Shriners, extend to you
Our heartfelt thanks for treatment given
From the South to the golden Haven.

Chief Officer Koughan and Engineer Keller
Are each in their line a number one feller.
With your able assistants, one, two, or three,
Form the best crew that's needed on any old sea.

Then there's Tommy McComb, the purser so jolly,
Who 's right up to date, and that's no folly;
The surgeon, George Clark, cures all of your ills
With his bright, smiling face and his little white pills.

And last on the list, but by no means the least,
Is the man who's had charge of our every-day feast,
Chief Steward Jos Seeley, a king in his line,
Has served us the best, and always on time.

There are also some others to whom credit is due,
For the time we have had on the waters so blue;
The stewardess fair and the boys all in black,
Who fed us all well, even though on our back.

Kilpatrick Sails for Manila.

At an early hour yesterday morning the transport Kilpatrick sailed for Manila.

Colonel I. D. De Russey, of the Eleventh Infantry, in command of the troops aboard the transport, addressed the following communication to Major W. W. Robinson, the depot quartermaster here, before the vessel took her departure:

"In behalf of the ladies, officers and men on board the Kilpatrick, I desire to express to the people of Honolulu our thanks for the kind donations of reading matter and so forth. They are much appreciated, and will tend very much toward whiling away the tedious hours of our journey. I enclose a note from the ladies to the kind donators of the beautiful flowers."

Major Robinson said yesterday, in relation to the probable violation of quarantine restrictions by passengers on the Kilpatrick, that if there had been any surreptitious going ashore on the part of any of the passengers, it had been done without the knowledge of the commanding officer of the troops aboard the transport.

Booked for San Francisco.

The following persons are booked to sail for the Coast today on the Oceanic steamship Sierra, which is due from the Colonies today:

Miss Ordway, Miss Blank, Seely Shaw, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. A. Phillips, W. C. W. Renny, F. Benson, E. B. McClanahan and wife, S. L. Rumsey, Horace B. Packer, J. K. Southern, H. W. Johnson, Major Ennis, F. L. Dortch, H. Longston, Miss Matthews, Miss Davison, Mrs. Cushing, C. A. Bruns, Miss M. V. Newton, Wilhelm Gartner, F. A. Gartner and wife, Captain Matson and wife, Henry Wolff, James Nelson, N. F. Kennedy and wife, J. B. Fisher and wife, J. F. Cheetham, Dr. Bunnett, W. Bozen, F. Dohrmann, J. Gavin and wife, W. Rennie, Miss J. L. Gair, Mrs. G. S. Adams, W. F. Bradley, G. W. Gair, J. C. B. Hebbard, Mr. McCoy, George Turner, R. N. Fowler and wife, Miss Z. Z. Burdick, Miss Clyne, Mrs. C. D. Green, Mrs. Carmichael, child and servant; Dr. Herbert, wife and two children; Mrs. Campbell, W. W. Robles and wife, R. T. Zees, Clarence M. Smith and wife, W. A. Beckhouse, C. B. Irish, Z. Burrows, H. Harrison, Mr. Bickhoff, Dr. F. L. Miner, William J. Nead and wife, Mrs. W. Poinsett and nurse, J. F. Barker, wife and two children; Miss Taylor, Mrs. B. D. Taylor, Z. G. Bees, Miss L. E. Wilcox, Herbert D. Walter, C. F. Scholl, J. Flower, L. von Tempsky, wife and children, and D. C. Lindsay.

Salvationists on Maui.

The War Cry speaks as follows about Salvation work on Maui:

Our Junior work continues to be interesting and the prospects are good for the future. One of our soldiers has been made a junior sergeant, and little by little we are advancing. Our Senior work, too, is on the advance. Our membership alone has increased 200 per cent, and is continually increasing. The latest addition to our recruits' roll is a colored boy. Three have professed conversion since our last report, a Negro, a Hawaiian and a Japanese. We have just received our flags from New York. they are the first The Army ever had in Wailuku. One of our lassie soldiers is getting into uniform. We know that the life of a true soldier and his uniform do not please the world, but we feel sure that they please God, and that's what we are out for, not to please men but God.—J. H. Bamberry, Captain.

THE DAY IN COURT

The case of the Territory vs. Richard Condon, the policeman charged with assault and battery upon one Sydney Jackson, came up yesterday for jury trial in the First Circuit Court. J. T. De Bolt represented the defendant and Deputy Attorney General Cathcart prosecuted the case. The jury returned a verdict of guilty as charged and the prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs, taxed at $18.50.

COURT NOTES.

The case of the Territory vs. Ah Chew, charged with assault and battery upon the person of one Kanahi, has been dismissed.

Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for the Japanese Tasaka in the case of the Republic of Hawaii vs. Tasaka begun in 1899, yesterday filed with the First Circuit Court a motion to dismiss the action upon the ground that the District Court had no jurisdiction to hear the same, there being no complaint as required by law. The charge was that of heedless driving.

In the case of Thomas Metcalf vs. John Kidwell the defendant by his attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, yesterday filed an answer to plaintiff's complaint, basing his defense upon general and specific denial.

In the case of Ket On Fui Kon Society vs. Gnau Chong the defendant, by his Attorneys, Magoon & Thompson, yesterday filed a list of points on his demurrer already filed. The suit is for an injunction to restrain a "threatened nuisance."

The case of F. J. Mallet, on trial for violating the law by exploding giant powder in the Young block last November thereby endangering life and property, came up before the First Circuit Court yesterday morning and was continued until the August term by the Court.

F. M. Brooks, attorney for defendant in the case of the Territory vs. Yokayaini, yesterday filed a motion to dismiss the action on the ground that there was no sworn complaint in the District Court. J. W. Cathcart, Deputy Attorney General, represented the Territory, and the motion was argued upon before the First Judge of the First Circuit Court, who after argument, granted the motion and ordered the case dismissed, and the defendant discharged.

Ritchie Koli Unauna and Isaac Kahikikina Cockett, defendants in the action of the Honolulu Investment Company vs. Minnie Koli Unauna et al. to quiet title, yesterday filed answers to plaintiff's complaint, stating that said defendants have no interest in the premises described, adverse to plaintiff.

WANTED TO PROTEST.

The motion of Mrs. Leah Dollinger for order to show cause why J. A. Magoon, administrator of the Steigman estate, shtould not pay $60 per month, instead of $30, for the support of the minor heirs of B. E. Steigman, was yesterday heard before the First Judge of the First Circuit Court. In view of a motion formerly made, the Court rejected the motion. A stir was caused in the court room, upon the Court's ruling, by the action of Mrs. Leah Dollinger, the movant, who jumped to her feet and began a lengthy protest against the decision of the Court. She was quieted and escorted from the court room by her attorney, Wade Warren Thayer.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

The Executive Council met yesterday morning, but there was no business transacted of a nature to be given out. Governor Dole was present, having recovered from his recent indisposition.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP MATTERS.

The report of George Lucas, master on the accounts of F. W. Macfarlane and August Ahrens, guardians, was heard yesterday before the First Judge of the First Circuit Court and the same was confirmed. The Court also ordered that F. E. Macfarlane and August Ahrens, guardians of Ruth and George Richardson, be discharged as regards Ruth Richardson, who has attained her majority, upon filing proper receipts.

The petition of James Roberts, a minor, in equity for the appointment of J. E. Jaeger, trustee for Julia English, in place of A. Jaeger, deceased, was heard yesterday before the First Judge of the First Circuit Court, and it appearing that the petition was entitled in probate, and also that the petitioner is a minor, the Court deferred the matter until Friday, when an amended petition will be heard.

The petition of G. F. Hodgins, a creditor, for the appointment of David Dayton as a temporary administrator for the estate of George McInnis, deceased, came on to be heard yesterday morning in the First Circuit Court; the petition was allowed, and David Dayton was appointed temporary administrator to serve without bond.

The petition for discharge of administrator in re estate of Molly H. Kapu came before the First Judge of the First Circuit Court yesterday morning; the accounts of the administrator were allowed and the administrator ordered discharged.

The report of J. A. Thompson, master, on the final accounts of George Rodick, administrator of the estate of On Kee, was yesterday confirmed by the First Circuit Court. It appearing that no affidavit of publication for the hearing of the matter was on file the Court ordered the administrator discharged upon the filing of a due and proper affidavit with the papers in the matter.

FEDERAL COURT.

The United States trial jury was called yesterday morning and excused until Wednesday.

The cases of Thos. Saffrey and Geo. E. Lee, against whom indictments were found by the Grand Jury, and who brought the charge of illegal organization against the Grand Jury, were yesterday set by Judge Estee for hearing on Thursday, April 25.

A warrant was yesterday issued by Commissioner Robinson of the Federal Court for the arrest of A. L. Conlan, upon a charge of assault and battery committed on the steamer Zealandia while upon the high seas. Subpoenas were issued for John Hannan, John Coleman and Patrick McEntree as witnesses.

CASES NOLLE PROSD.

The case of the Territory vs. William McCarthy, charged with assault and battery upon one William Hanlon, was yesterday nolle prosd, and the defendant ordered discharged.

Nolle prosequi has been entered in the two cases of the Territory vs. Maria Walmea, charged with selling spirituous liquors without a license, and the defendant, by order of the Court, was yesterday discharged.

The case of the Territory vs. Ah Heong, charged with keeping a lodging-house without a license, has been nolle prosd and the defendant ordered discharged.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

April 12. No. 8670—Trs. Oahu College to L. P. Marques; lot 6 (12,280 square feet), block 9, College Hill tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1,600.

No. 8671—Trs. Oahu College to E. Pires; lot 7 (12,280 square feet), block 9, College Hill tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1,500.

No. 8675—Machunaga and wife to Jno. Correa; portion of lot 3 (5¼ acres), Kapuahu, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration $400.

April 13. No. 8678—Wm. Ahia, tr., to P. K. Naiwi; interest in R. P. 1078, kul. 9055, R. P. 2562, kul. 556, R. P. 2327, kul. 5565, Makua, Waianae, Oahu. Consideration $175.

No. 8685—W. C. Achi and wife to J. R. McClean; piece of land (7 acres), Puunui, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $3,250.

No. 8686—Trs. Oahu College to C. A. Bishop; lots 7 and 8 (40,000 square feet), block 7, College Hill tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $3,100.

No. 8689—S. E. Bishop and wife to Jno. V. Fernandez; lots 1 and 70 (11,730 square feet), Kaliu tract, Honolulu, Oanu. Consideration $2,200.

No. 8692—W. C. Achi and wife to J. Fernandez; lots 12 and 13 (10,000 square feet), block 10, Kaiulani tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $400.

No. 8694—J. Gasper and wife to J. A. Rodrigues; piece land, Kaliu, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $775.

No. 8695—R. P. Lewis to Geo. Lycurgus; lots 5 and 6 (9,000 square feet), Kaiu Place, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $2,600.

No. 8696—E. M. Nakuina and husband to W. M. Bixby; lot 18 (5000 square feet), Waikoae, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $500.

No. 8697—E. K. Devauchelle to Eliz. K. Duvanchelle; lot 34 (5,000 square feet), Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration $1.

April 15. No. 8698—N. A. Tracy to A. Von Arnswaldt; two-thirds interest in R. P. 3718, Paana and Awawaike, North Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration $315.

April 11. No. 8703—Meheula and husband to Kainapau; piece of land (10,625 square feet), Puueo, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration $300.

List of deeds filed for record April 22, 1901:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
A. Fernandez—Kalelkuaiwa		D
S. Kahoa et al.—D. Manuel		D
Paiolo L. & Imp. Co., Ltd.—A. Marques		D
Gear, Lansing & Co.—M. D. Vivas..		D
Paiolo L. & Imp. Co., Ltd.—M. D. Vivas		D
G. H. Pahia—M. Fernandes		D
Piiahi—F. Lelaloha		D
K. Hanupa—L. K. Kanakaoluna . ..		D
M. Makau et al.—P. K. Kolohe		D
M. Hapuku—M. E. Coney		D
M. Kamawae—W. K. Keoho		D
I. Testa—H. Wright		D
B. F. Beardmore—M. Bailey		D

"BOB" TO TALK ABOUT CONGRESS

"Bob" Wilcox has been given an opportunity to tell all he knows about Congress and its doings, and his views on that great law-making body before the Young Men's Research Club, which will hold its meeting next Friday evening at 7:30 in the Young Men's Christian Association hall. A committee of the club, composed of J. T. Crawley, Frank C. Atherton and Charles L. Rhodes, was appointed to invite the Hawaiian statesman to talk upon Congressional matters, and the following note was sent to Mr. Wilcox:

"On behalf of the Young Men's Research Club, we extend to you an invitation to address the club and others on the general subject of Hawaii and Congress, and Hawaiian matters in Congress, at a meeting to be held Friday evening, April 26, 1901, at the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

"The Young Men's Research Club is a non-political organization devoted to study and discussion of subjects of civic and public interest. For more than three years it has held meetings at regular intervals for such discussions, and its proceedings have attracted considerable public attention through the press and otherwise.

"It is in the republican spirit of constituents desiring to hear without partisan bias, from their duly elected Congressional representative on matters of public concern in which he has represented them, that this invitation is extended; and the hope is entertained that it will be accepted in the same spirit, and through the Young Men's Research Club an opportunity may be given to the citizens of this Territory, regardless of party, to meet and hear their Congressional delegate."

E. M. Boyd, who was the Advertiser's special correspondent at Washington during the last session of Congress, will address the Research Club also, upon the manner in which Congress makes its laws. As Mr. Boyd has had long experience in handling news of Congress, his talk will give much inside history. The public is invited to attend the meeting.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukaiau Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kukaiau, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD. | WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a goodly crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the largest month's business we ever did. We have taken the price-knife and slashed the prices down to the amazing values which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS—50c.
Both white and colored; all of them have been a dollar or more; many as much as $2.50. We will send one of them postpaid to any address on receipt of price 50c

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.
White Kids, Blacks and Tans; Silver trimmings in scrolls and nailheads; a rare chance to get a bargain in a stylish, serviceable belt 10c
By mail add 5c each extra for postage.

FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS—50c.
Handsome stripes and shades of rustling Italian Cloth. Wears better than silk. Cut liberally with pretty pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary....50c
Postage prepaid.

MEN'S GOLF SHIRTS—50c.
Stylish, summer shirts in the newest styles; never have been sold for less than a dollar. To be worn with white collar. With one pair detached link cuffs . . .50c
Two by mail to any address for $1.

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—35c.
Made to retail to the summer trade at 75c a garment. Could not be had in New York at this money. Three pieces sent, postage paid, for $1

MEN'S NECKWEAR—25c.
The latest caprices in Tecks, Bows, Imperials, Derbies, Four in Hands, etc. . . .25c
Postage paid.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.
HONOLULU, H. I.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Guardianship of Margaret A. Robertson, an insane person.

On reading and filing the petition of John Cassidy, guardian, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said ward, situate on Kukui street, in Honolulu, Oahu, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold.

It is hereby ordered, That the heirs and next of kin of said ward, and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this court on Friday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the courtroom of this court, in Honolulu, Oahu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Honolulu, April 6, 1901.
By the Court.
P. D. KELLETT JR., Clerk.
ROBERTSON & WILDER,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
2270-4tT—April 9, 16, 23, 26.

NOTICE.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Hawaii Railway Co., Ltd., held at Kohala, February 28, 1901, the following named officers were elected:

James Renton, President.
E. A. Fraser, Treasurer and Mg'r.
Thomas S. Kay, Auditor.
B. D. Bond, Secretary.

Directors—Robert Hall, E. E. Olding and H. H. Renton.
B. D. BOND, Secretary.
2270—April 9, 16, 23, 30.

Auction Sale
—OF—
DELINQUENT STOCK
IN THE
McBryde Sugar Co.,
LIMITED.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1901
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the TREASURER, MR. F. M. SWANZY, the following certificates of stock in the McBRYDE SUGAR CO., LTD., unless the delinquent seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth assessments, with interest thereon and advertising expenses, are paid on or before the day and hour of the sale, at the office of T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Honolulu.

Certif.	Shares.
59	5
66	1
89	5
248	8
249	5
337	42
554	4
923	25
946	250
947	50
1008	20
1062	50
1082	12
1208	35
1209	15
1408	5
1409	3
1610	3
1615	15
1617	5
39	3
167	40
202	3
898	90
911	50
1962	4
189	50
274	3
497	1
974	6
1249	50
2502	75
87	3
385	3
462	3
467	40
574	2
803	50
978	25
1112	20
1312	100
1472	50
1671	10
1807	27
1899	10
1902	50
1926	50

JAS. F. MORGAN,
AUCTIONEER.

DOAK CASE CONTINUED.

The First Judge of the First Circuit Court yesterday ordered the case of the Territory vs. A. Doak continued until the August term. The defendant was found guilty in the District Court of selling adulterated milk, and was ordered to pay a fine of $100 and costs. Attorney Peters represents the defendant.

A $30,000 AUTOMOBILE.

King Leopold, of Belgium, has ordered an automobile traveling van containing a parlor, bedroom and servants' quarters, and to travel forty-five miles an hour. The machine will cost $30,000.

BY AUTHORITY.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 456, Chapter 36 of the Laws of 1897, I have this day set apart a suitable enclosure for the impounding of Estrays, at Kawaiioa, mauka of the Government road and adjoining Kapena's house lot, Waialua, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

J. A. M'CANDLESS,
Supt. of Public Works.

Hiram Amara, Esq., has this day been appointed Pound Master for the above Pound.

J. A. M'CANDLESS,
Supt. of Public Works.
Public Works Dept., Honolulu, April 15, 1901. 2273

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Territory of Hawaii.

Notice is hereby given that payment will be deferred, of all warrants issued by the Auditor after this date, excepting warrants for salaries and pay roll.

All deferred warrants will have to be presented at this office to be registered, and will draw interest from date of registration at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

THEO. F. LANSING,
Treasury Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, April 15, 1901.
2271—April 16-23-30

TERRITORY OF HAWAII, TREASURER'S Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re Dissolution of the KAILUA COFFEE COMPANY, Ltd.

Whereas, The KAILUA COFFEE COMPANY, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has, pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol building, Honolulu at 10 a. m. of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

THEO. F. LANSING,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, April 3, 1901. 2270 T.
2264

Collegiate School
FOR BOYS
Victoria B. C.

PATRON AND VISITOR,
The Lord Bishop of Columbia.

STAFF:
J. W. Laing, Esq., M.A. Oxen,
F.R.G.S., Head Master.
Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, M.A., Cantab.
H. J. S. Muskett, Peter's College, Cambridge.

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